# The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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## Chinese Immigration.

EDITORS PACIFIC: We observe with surprise the indifference with which the subject of the wholesale importation of Chinese into our country is generally treated. If they are to come in large numbers, their influence upon the destinies of our nation in the future, for good or for evil, is certainly to be immensely great. Let us consider the subject at once, and earnestly; then encourage, or else vigorously discourage, in every rational manner, their further coming. Especially in the Southern States, is it proposed to import them in hundreds of thousands for laborers, as a substitute for lost slavery. And this is peculiarly a measure of the Democrats of the East and South. For, loving African slavery till it was destroyed by a war that pro-slavery men commenced, these Democrats now turn to Chinese servitude, as a substitute for that African slavery which they have lost. Is it a wise measure to be encouraged by the true lovers of the country, or is it a measure fraught with great future evils and one now earnestly to be discouraged? Surely, there is but one sole benefit in their coming—the benefit of cheap labor. It is a simple question of money—no more; the one sole argument for slavery, and may result as disastrously as that.

Against this one consideration of cheap labor, or money, are many stern facts. By their coming they will add nothing, of account, to our intelligence, nothing to our morality, nothing to our social intercourse, nothing to our refinement and purity, nothing to our political safety, nothing to our christian character and influence, and nothing to the homogeneity of our population. If they come in numbers, they come to be a permanent part of our population, with their women as well as men. They will certainly remain; and, as a necessary result, they will have the full rights of citizenship—voting and holding office, equally with other citizens. It is the madness of presumption to suppose that a large race of people ever can live among us permanently without voting. It is wrong in itself, and would involve us in terrible wars. If they go into the South in great numbers, they will stay there, marry there, amalgamate there, vote there, and there modify the whole state and condition of society—social and political. They bring with them their vices, their manners, their jargon, their heathenism, and forever exclude from the portion of the country where they reside a European and American population—at least, fully equal to their own number.

Can we, for the one idea of cheaper labor, overlook all of this, and much more, that might be mentioned? Our emphatic answer is: We cannot safely do so. We know not the plan of Providence. If they must come, we shall hope that American christianity, meeting the flood of Asiatic heathenism, will convert it to christian truth and morality. But the trial is one by no means to be chosen in our own loved country. By all consistent means in our power this incoming force of corruption should be discouraged. Yet, if it comes, let the christian feel that a great, mighty, and most unavoidable obligation is laid upon him to christianize these pagans, or they will paganize his country. We are sure their large importation into the East and South is fraught with immense danger; and it is in no wise to be encouraged. Yet, if it is done, christians must do their great duty in the work of christianizing these heathen, or the consequences for evil will be incalculably bad.

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The moneyed congregation in the O. S. Presbyterian Church, as far as last year's contributions show, is the First church (Dr. Paxton's). Its columns foot up $141,729, of which only $9,587 were for its own congregational purposes. The membership is 293. Thus their contributions make an average of $483 to each member.

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President Merriman, of Ripon, Wis., declines the Theological Chair at Oberlin.

## Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1869.

NEW ENGLAND CAMP-MEETINGS.

These gatherings, which seem to be peculiarly a New England institution, have become not only an essential, but a sort of necessity to all claiming to be of Methodist persuasion or belief: and instead of diminishing in attraction or zeal, are evidently growing more and more attractive from year to year. It is estimated that at the Martha's Vineyard camp-meeting, on one day of the last week, 8,000 people were on the ground; and there can be no doubt but what a much larger number were present ere the meetings were brought to a close. Our Methodist brethren have been to considerable trouble and expense at this place, to make it *the place* of all others; and judging from what is to be seen and learned upon the subject, they have nearly accomplished the end desired. Good accommodations and able ministers are the two most important features to be had at the Vineyard meeting. The opening sermon here (Aug. 18) was by the Rev. Mr. Titus, of Warren, R. I., from the text: "For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." There was a fair attendance, but the audience was almost entirely composed of those who attend as a matter of duty. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of New Bedford, preached, taking for his theme "Personal Holiness." The evening service at the stand consisted of a sermon by the Rev. V. A. Cooper, of Providence, and was pronounced the ablest discourse, with a single exception, that has been delivered on the ground this season.

The audience numbered some 2,500 people, who gave their undivided attention to the sermon, and many of whom would gladly have remained an hour longer. The preacher possessed a fine voice, and could be distinctly heard in most of the tents within the circle.

The sermon Aug. 19th was by Rev. J. Willett, of Rockville, Conn., from the texts: "Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment is holy, and just and good;" and, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death." The preacher chose these words, he said, to express the sentiments that he wished to bring before the audience, as they would apply equally to the earnest christian and the careless sinner. He assumed that all his hearers believed the Bible, and consequently were fully convinced that all of God's laws were "holy, just and good." The natural laws as well as those that applied to our moral nature were alike good. The results of natural laws were more readily perceived and more perfectly understood than the moral law. But it is the moral law that is most important because it affects our eternal well-being, and it is of infinite importance that it should be clearly understood. This law was framed by our Creator, not for the purpose of exercising an arbitrary will, but for the highest good of his intelligent creatures; this law is revealed in the Bible, and if we would understand we must become familiar with that book. In conclusion the preacher urged obedience to God and his laws, by able arguments forcibly delivered. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by Rev. L. H. Angier, pastor of the Congregational church at Edgartown, from the text: "And the Lord said unto Moses, why criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." The preacher announced as his theme, "Progress in religious life." This subject was ably presented and enforced by apt illustrations and able arguments, and the discourse concluded with an impressive appeal to those who were hesitating between two opinions to go to the foot of the cross for pardon without delay. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus Foss, of New York, from the text: "He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" The preacher dwelt eloquently upon God's infinite love and his willingness to give freely all that could be asked, and then contrasted man's sin and ingratitude in refusing to love and obey so wise and beneficent a Creator. At the conclusion of the sermon remarks were made by several clergymen, and a number went forward for prayers.

The meetings have all been marked for their earnestness, and the good attention of the multitude in attendance. The sermons have been generally extemporaneous, and one preacher, who prefaced his discourse with the remark "that he came without any intention to preach and had consequently left his sermons at home," was greeted with such hearty "amens" that it was plainly evident that written sermons with the masses are at a discount.

At the "Yarmouth Camp-Meeting" quite a large number were drawn together, the season being one of deep interest. Many able preachers, including Rev. W. H. Starr, and Rev. T. S. Thomas, have occupied the pulpit from day to day, their efforts proving not only acceptable, but, it is hoped, resulting in the everlasting good of numbers. There were at this camp 42 society-tents, 225 family tents, besides the cottages, which are stationary. The "Hamilton Camp-Meeting" has been thronged almost from the moment of the opening services; although unusually large, yet the utmost order has been witnessed throughout, the meeting which has just closed being one of the most successful that has ever been held. The weather has been nearly all that could be desired, so that in fact the friends of this camp can truly feel that they have been greatly favored. Rev. J. C. Knowles, Rev. D. Dorchester, of Salem, Rev. John Allen, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rev. I. J. P. Collier, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Merrill, and a large number of other well-known divines were present at the meetings at this camp, and labored zealously in the cause of the Master. It is stated as a result of the good work, that in several of the societies on the grounds, considerable religious interest was manifested; and that scores will be added to the churches in the next few weeks, from the efforts of good men at this camp-meeting. At the annual meeting of the Camp-Meeting Association, who own the grounds at Hamilton, it was voted unanimously to invite the National Camp-Meeting Association to hold its services in July next, at the Hamilton Grove. This would not interfere with our regular camp-meeting, as the two occur in different months. The National Association held its first meeting at Vineland, N. J., its second last year at Maunheim, Pa., and the third at Round Lake, Saratoga County, N.Y., in the past month. There has been a large attendance at these meetings.

It is a pleasant thought in connection with these meetings at the different places, that what has been done has been well done. The interest has been a subject of grateful remark, while the decorum and propriety which existed on all sides have been exceedingly gratifying to the friends of the camp-meetings.

AMICUS.

## About Hospitals.

[The following is part of an editorial article which appeared in the last number of the *California Medical Gazette*. The statements and suggestions ought to receive earnest attention.]

For nearly twenty years, California has been a State in the American Union. Its population is estimated, at this time, at about half a million; but no estimate has ever been made of the number of men who, at various times during that period, have made their home within its borders. California has been a vast hunting-ground, where adventurers from all lands came to fill their game-bags and go "home." The proportion of those who came to claim this as their own land and the home of their children is small, and many even of that small proportion are reconciled to remain here, from the necessity of their position, until early attachments are finally broken.

Thousands have been enriched by the wealth of the State, and have departed without leaving any memento of their gratitude or token of their sympathy for the less fortunate. New York, Boston, and indeed every city of the Eastern States, and most of those of Europe, abound with successful men claiming to be Californians, who spend abroad with a lavish hand what they received with as lavish a generosity from our prodigal State. Enough wealthy ones remain, whose colossal fortunes bid fair to exceed their own expectations, and whose princely hospitality in some cases is as extreme as the niggard meanness of others. Wealthy guests from abroad are feasted, wined, and toasted until the whole Orient beams with laughter at the display of our drunken prodigality. Emigrant Aid Associations are organized, and the language of panegyric is exhausted to paint, not too vividly, the charms of our Western coast, to draw to us the industrious and enterprising population of crowded States; but no provision has ever been made to shelter them from the consequences of sickness that are liable here as elsewhere to meet them at the threshold. There is not, and never has been, a noble generosity in California. There has been much reckless extravagance; but the mind gropes painfully through the darkness of the past for one illustrious example of generosity. Those scatter freely who hope to reap fully. The heart sickens at the recollection of the scenes of misery that haunt the memory of manhood broken at the wheel of fickle fortune—broken in health, purse, and hope. We evoke from their nameless and numberless graves the unfortunate ones that have fallen by the way when overtaken by disease, and the weapons of industry have been stricken from their hands: from every mountain cañon, valley, and village graveyard, from Lone Mountain, and a hundred unnamed cemeteries, comes the reproach that will go down to history, that not one dollar has been contributed toward the endowment of a public hospital; that not one grain of her golden sands has stopped on its way to gild distant shrines, to lay the foundations of a temple in California devoted to the first of the christian graces. There is at this day no public asylum in the State for the reception of sick and destitute strangers. They languish in boarding-houses and private families, often badly cared for, incurring debts that years of industry will be required to liquidate, if it is ever done, or until death mercifully comes to their relief, sometimes by their own hand, when their disease is chronic and hopeless.

## Decidedly Too French.

The new French Cable Company has opened for business, and that is all well. But not so the time chosen for the deed, which was the Heaven-appointed day of rest. We observe that they had a Sabbath-breaking jollification at the initiation of the enterprise at Brest, on Sunday, the 20th of June, and we were in hopes that it would suffice, or at least that this having been enacted after the approved Paris fashion, the company would so far defer to well known American customs as to keep all their Sabbath desecration at the French end of the line. We confess we were a little shaken in our reliance on their good sense and natural desire to stand well with us, when two weeks ago it was telegraphed from London that the cable would open for business on the 15th. Even then we thought it must be a mistake, until last week we saw the advertisement in our city papers, duly signed by L. G. Watson as agent of the Company, that "on and after Sunday, August 15th," the cable would be open for public business. It was all very well, perhaps, to have the event synchronize with the celebration of the Fete Napoleon in Paris; but really we have no such regard for the Emperor as to allow him to introduce his French customs over the graves of the Puritans.

How different was the course of those who were the pioneers of the telegraph enterprise on land and sea! When Professor Morse set up his line between Baltimore and Washington, in 1844, the first telegraph ever erected in America, the first message sent over it was, "What hath God wrought!" When the Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, the first message was, "Peace on earth, and good-will to men!" And when, in 1865, another expedition sailed from Ireland, a number of the directors and their friends went down to Valentia, there to engage in united prayer to Him who stretcheth out the heavens and ruleth the raging of the sea. We confess we like this old-fashioned way of inaugurating great enterprises, by invoking God's blessing rather than breaking His laws.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

## The Burial of Moses.

[A poetical friend brings to our notice the following stanzas, which are by an unknown author. The poetry is so good that we give it a special place.]

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er,
For the "Sons of God" upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trampling,
Or saw the train go forth;
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun—

Noiselessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves;
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war
With arms reversed, and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral-car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute-gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest;
In the great minster transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the sweet choir sings, and the organ rings,
Along the emblazoned walls.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This, the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hill-side for his pall,
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall;
And the dark rock-pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave;
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in his grave!

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again—most wondrous thought!—
Before the Judgment-day,
And stand, with glory wrapped around,
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God.

O, lonely tomb in Moab's land!
O, dark Beth-peor hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still;
God hath His mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell;
And hides them deep, like the secret sleep
Of him He loved so well.

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THE story having been started that Sojourner Truth had become a Spiritualist, a visitor asked the old lady how it was: "Straightening up her tall form, somewhat lowered by the weight of ninety years or more, her eye kindling, and her long right arm coming down with a vigorous gesture, she replied, 'Bress your soul, chile, dah's *nothen to jine!* You may tell all the people, Sojourner 'long to Jesus these many years. She's true to the Master as de anvil to de hammer. I neber gib up my faith to Jesus for anything else.' And so, the woman that was converted to Christ 'long years' ago finds it difficult to be converted to 'nothen' just at the end of her journey."

## Found His Place.

The *Independent*, of last week, gives the following interesting account of the new Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad:

"It was recently announced that Col. Charles G. Hammond, of Chicago, has been appointed Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that he has already entered upon his new duties. Of all the favorable things we have ever heard of this railroad this is the most favorable; and for all the bad things we have heard this fact that Col. Hammond has been chosen its manager is sufficient to atone. Given a situation where a great business has got into a tangle; where vast operations loiter and stagger for want of a directing brain and an imperious will; where part of the employés shirk their duties and the rest steal more than they earn; where, in short, to use a noble Americanism, "things want straightening out," and ask us to name the man now living in America who will be equal to the task, and we should unhesitatingly name Col. Hammond, of Chicago. He is a natural ruler of men, a born organizer of things. Had he given his attention to military science, he would have been a great general; as it is, he is a railroad Cromwell. Generally disliked by those under him, on account of his tremendous resolution to be obeyed, called a despot and a tyrant, he yet has the faculty of making a railroad profitable to its owners and safe and commodious to the public. We have heard some unpleasant accounts of the insolence of officials and the prevalence of ruffianism on the trains of the Union Pacific Road. With the advent of Col. Hammond to Omaha this sort of nonsense may as well draw off from the whole line. We commenced this paragraph, however, with the intention of saying that the new Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, unlike some other famous railroad men, is as staunch a friend of religion, of public and private morals, and of all good causes, as he is a mighty manager of men. He is a leading member of one of the Congregational churches of Chicago; and as chairman of the National Convention of Congregational Churches, four or five years ago, he won high credit. To the writer of these lines, however, Col. Hammond's greatest *forte* seems to be in the Sunday school, and especially as the teacher of a Bible class. Perhaps we are misled by the glowing memories of youth; but to us it seemed that there never was such another Bible class, or such another teacher, as used to get together on Sunday afternoons nearly twenty years ago in the gallery of a certain old church in Detroit. Surely, amid his thronging cares in the great railroad, the incomparable Bible class teacher will not object to being gratefully remembered and mentioned by one of his pupils of that olden and golden time."

## Industrial Items.

There is a society in London for promoting Window Gardening. Its object is to encourage a taste for window flowers among the poor, and for this purpose several prizes, from one shilling to five shillings, are awarded to the successful exhibitors.

Building operations in Providence, R. I., are, and have been for the past year or two, progressing at an almost unprecedented rate. No less than five churches, the aggregate cost of which will be upwards of $315,000, are either in process of erection or are just completed.

The deposits of iron ore at the Iron Mine Hill, in Cumberland, R. I., are immense. It is estimated that there are one million tons of the ore now lying above drainage and mostly uncovered.

Our readers may not be aware that steam communication can be opened entirely across the continent on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway by building only 730 miles of track.

Last year the Mormons at Utah artificially irrigated and made fruitful 93,799 acres of land.

## Complaints against Women.

I think that we men are not very tolerant of what we call the weakness of women; but in which, after all, lies much of their strength. The commonest complaint of all is, that they are "fond of dress." For my own part I would not give much for a woman who is not fond of dress. Nor would I care much to know a man indisposed to encourage this feminine fondness. The true knightly instinct is to feel towards the chosen one an unfailing desire—

To compass her with sweet observances,
To dress her beautifully, and keep her true.

I can hardly conceive any greater delight for an honest, loving gentleman than to do these good works and to mark the results. And it is to be said that in many, if not in most instances, the desire to dress well is only a desire to please. As between husband and wife, carelessness in dress is one of the first indications of declining affection. And even if, as sometimes happens, the love of dress is, for the most part, a desire to outshine other women, it is a natural, indeed a harmless emulation. If women have no nobler ambitions, it is mainly the fault of the men. If they cannot speak each other down in debate, they must dress each other down in society. It may be said that victory depends in such a case upon the husband's purse or the dressmaker's art, not upon the genius of the competitor. But this is true only in a limited sense. No amount of money to buy clothes, and no skill in the artiste who makes them, can compensate for a want of taste in the wearer. Taste in dress commonly indicates a general sense of the becoming in all domestic concerns. The Frenchman who wrote a treatise on *The Duty of a Pretty Woman to Look Pretty*, did not address himself to the discussion of a mere frivolity. There was an undercurrent of philosophy beneath it. And surely there is something like ingratitude to the Giver of all good gifts not to treasure and to cherish, even to rejoice in, the divinest of them all.

I think, too, that we are somewhat prone to misunderstand and to misjudge women, because their ways are so different from the manifestations of our masculine natures. It is common, for example, to attribute want of affection to others merely because it is not in their nature to be affectionate after our own external pattern. We break our hearts over the thought, "I should not have done this or that," and with the marvelously false logic of self-torture, we say: "If there were any true love, this thing could not be." But love is not one, but many. Its angel-wings are of varied plumage. I had a very dear friend who married, as men the wisest among us do, a woman younger than and much unlike himself—in all ways charming, but in all ways provoking, too, as only very pretty women can be,—saucily, coquettishly, petulantly provoking, often rainy and stormy, but with marvelous gleams of tender sunshine — beautiful and bewitching and irresistible always; treading down reason, judgment, all things with her small foot, and snapping all the boundaries that lie between right and wrong with her queenly hand. Some men would have resented this—my friend saddened under it. Like Shakspeare's Moor, he was "not easily jealous," but, in time, he came to be "perplexed in the extreme." So he spoke to her one day, very gravely and sorrowfully, saying that he was afraid that she did not love him—that she would have been happier with some one else. And what did she do? She turned upon him a face radiant with happiness, and said: "You dear old goose, not love you—'happier with some one else!' Why, if I had married any one else but my silly old darling, I should have worried him into his grave in a month. But you must take me as I am, you know, and let me love you in my own way." And from that time a great contentment came upon him. With his tenderness, which was unfailing, there went forth toward her an infinite toleration; and in time it came to pass that he would not have changed the love which she gave him "in her own way" for any love shaped in accordance with the standard of his egotism. What she gave him was all herself, as he found, not as once he wished to fashion her; and it was far better than anything he could have made. Sickness fell upon him, and she was the gentlest of nurses. Poverty—I mean what was poverty to them—descended upon him; and she was the most denying of helpmates. She, who had been wont to have every wish gratified—and to pout, perhaps to murmur, if it were not—now subdued herself to all the wishes of another. She who had once exacted, now yielded everything; and she lovingly confessed: "I am happier now, dear, than when I was your spoilt child." And I believe this is anything but an uncommon story. We blame others and we worry ourselves, mainly because, lacking the necessary amount of imagination, we cannot go out of ourselves—we cannot eat out of the hard shell of egotism and look abroad upon the many-sidedness of human nature.

I do not mean to imply that all the injustice, as between men and women, is committed by the former and endured by the latter. I am afraid that women are sometimes a little intolerant and unjust, simply from a want of right understanding of masculine irritations and provocations, and the general environments, indeed, of the breadfinder. The commonest thing of all is to think that men are "cross," ill-tempered, saturnine, when they are only grave, serious and silent, perhaps weary and careworn. They may have had many crosses out of doors, but they have no crossness at home, and at the very bottom, perhaps, of their solemnity is an infinitude of tenderness and love.—*Cornhill Magazine for August.*

## Pyramid Lake.

The peculiar rock formations from which this lake derives its name are remarkable even among the "Rockies." The principal pyramid towers above the lake to a height of more than 500 feet, presenting in its general outline a remarkably perfect pyramidal form. Close scrutiny shows portions of its sides to consist of volcanic tufa, which greatly resembles a vegetable growth of vast size. In color the pyramidal mounds vary with the varying light. At some moments they convey the impression of a rich, warm, brown tint; at others the hue is a cool gray that more resembles the color which a close examination will prove to be the true one.

A visit to the largest pyramid developed the fact that it was occupied by tenants entirely capable of holding inviolate their prior right of possession against all human visitors. From every crevice there seemed to come a hiss. The rattling, too, was sharp and long-continued. The whole rock was evidently alive with rattlesnakes. In every party that ever ventured into a country infested by rattlesnakes are some men who derive great pleasure in killing every snake that may show its head or sound its rattle. A loud shout of "Snakes! rattlers!" brought out the band of exterminators; but such a number of snakes came upon the field that it was clearly beyond the power of our snake-haters to carry on the combat with any hope of final victory. They gave up and abandoned the locality to the serpentine tribe, which will probably retain the ownership for a period of time indefinite and unlimited.

The water at Pyramid Lake is clear, sparkling and very salt. It abounds in fish, among which are the couier, a sprightly fish, having flesh the color of salmon, and quite as game. In weight this fish ranges from three to twenty pounds, and an occasional specimen rises to the fly that will scale quite twenty-five pounds. Besides the couier there is an abundance of trout, not precisely the speckled beauties of the Lake Superior region; neither do they bear a very close resemblance to the sluggish, black, spotted trout of our more Southern States. It is a trout, nevertheless, which rises readily to the artificial fly, and is a pleasing morsel for the epicurean palate. Cooked in the various styles known to the campers, this fish will compare favorably with its Eastern brethren. Other varieties of the finny tribe abound in Pyramid Lake; but these are the ones which will be most sought after by any courageous disciple of Izaak Walton, who leaves the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad where it strikes the Truckee, and who ventures down to its outlet in this curious lake.—*Harper's Magazine.*

## The Schreckhorn—A Clergyman Falls One Thousand Feet.

A letter from Capt. Phelps to the London *Times* communicates the details of the accident by which the Rev. Julius M. Elliott, of Brighton, was killed by a fall from the Schreckhorn. The letter says Mr. Elliott was traveling in Switzerland with Rev. D. W. Phipps, with the object of ascending several mountains together. They were accompanied by Frank Biner, of Zermatt, Mr. Elliott's guide for the last four years, and by Joseph Lauber, of Zermatt, as porter. On Monday afternoon, the 26th inst., they left Grindenwald to sleep at the cave under the Kastnstein, taking with them Peter Baumann, of Grindenwald, as an additional porter.

Their intention was to separate on Tuesday morning, Mr. Elliott to ascend the Schreckhorn with Biner and Lauber, my brother to go over the Strahleck and back with Baumann. However, Tuesday morning proved so fine that Mr. Elliott advised my brother to change his plans and accompany him up the Schreckhorn. This my brother agreed to do, on the stipulation that Mr. Elliott should still go as he had originally proposed, allowing my brother to follow independently with Peter Baumann, so that he might be no hindrance to Mr. Elliott's well-known rapid climbing.

The first half of the ascent was effected with comparative ease, the weather being perfect and the snow in first-rate condition.

As the rocks became more difficult, Baumann and my brother put on their rope. Mr. Elliott, however, delined to put on his, as he thought it unnecessary. He ascended very rapidly, and went on some distance in advance with his two guides.

When my brother and Baumann reached the Col at the top, Mr. Elliott, with Biner and Lauber, were about half-way up the final peak; they were just leaving the snow, and were cutting the last steps to reach the rocks at the summit; they were in great spirits at their success, and the two parties shouted in congratulation one to another.

At this moment, it appears, that in springing from the snow on to the rocks, Mr. Elliott slipped and fell. Lauber was on the rocks, but not firmly placed; and could render no assistance. Biner caught him by the arm for the instant, but failed to hold him, and being unroped, Mr. Elliott glided rapidly down the steep snow slopes of the northeast face of the mountain, rolling occasionally over until he disappeared from their sight some 1,000 feet below, near the Lauter-aar glacier.

My brother urged eagerly upon the guides that some attempt should be made to descend after his friend, but it was declared by them to be utterly impossible. The only way, they said, by which the spot could be reached was by returning to Grindenwald, and sending men thence up the Lauter-aar glacier by the upper Grindenwald glacier. One effort was made by joining two ropes together and letting Baumann down as far as they could reach, in the hope of his being able to see anything, but he could see only the furrow marked in the snow by the fall, and though he shouted repeatedly no answer came.

They then returned to Grindenwald as rapidly as they could, but the descent was rendered difficult by the then insecure state of the snow and by the rocks, and they did not reach it until five o'clock in the afternoon. The body has not been recovered.

## For Those Who Minister to Us in Holy Things, Let Us Pray.

The dear pastor to whom you have listened for so many years, and of whom you always speak in terms of affectionate praise, and whom you wish that God may ever keep in His temple to speak to you all the words of this life:

Do you pray for him, not simply because you love and respect him for the precious ministries which he has dispensed to you, but, because he is Christ's embassador, standing between the living and the dead, and directing sinners to Heaven?

Have you prayed—do you pray daily for him, that his ministrations may be blessed of God to the saving of souls? Does the love of Christ constrain you to pray for him and for the success of the word, and for the conversion of sinners?

Those sermons of his, which did your own souls so much good and opened up such refreshing fountains to you, were you so selfish as to lock them up as wedges of gold in your own hearts, or did you pray, that they might enable others to draw water with joy out of the wells of salvation?

And the younger Shepherd, whose character as a preacher is just forming, whom we must recognize as being sent of God to us in the opening of his ministry, clothed with such rare gifts, the son of such godly parents, consecrated by so many prayers and tears to the ministry of Jesus; have we nothing to do with the molding and forming of that character, and the right and proper direction of those talents? Does the responsibility rest simply and solely with him? I trow not, brethren. There is a responsibility upon us, high as heaven, deep as the ocean, broad as the boundless universe! It is to *pray for him!* Yes, *pray for him!* that he may ever stand beneath and behind the cross, and preach Christ and Him crucified.

Is it your habit to apply the sharp knife of criticism to their sermons, or to pray earnestly and often, that they may have a fresh baptism of the Holy Ghost, and that their lips may be touched with a live coal from off God's altar?

Do you ever pray that they may be guided by the Holy Spirit in the selection of their subjects and in the construction of their sermons?

We cannot evade this fearful responsibility. It is upon *us*. We have in a measure invited it. God has put it upon us, and He who "does all things well," will he not give us grace to meet it? He will; yes, He will!

How then shall we meet it?

I answer,

*Upon our knees;* in our closets; daily? Yes, daily. In the name of Jesus, we must plead with Him who hears and answers prayer, that He will clothe these, His under-Shepherds, with power from on High, to preach His Gospel and so rightly to divide the word, that each may receive his portion in due season.

Brethren, I tremble for our Zion; with a day and a night watchman upon her beautiful walls, and a people working and watching—*but not praying.* No, not praying! Like Capernaum—Christ's own city—exalted to Heaven in point of privileges, our Church, the mother of so many others in our city, may yet have her light go out in darkness. Oh! God forbid that Capernaum's doom should be ours!

Awake! Arouse ye! Oh, my brethren! Shake off this guilty slumber. To your closets and to your knees, O, Israel! Then will God, even our own God, not cast us away from His presence, nor take His Holy Spirit from us, but He will uphold us by His free Spirit, and restore unto us the joy of His salvation. Then shall transgressors be taught His ways, and sinners shall be converted unto him. *Pray without ceasing.*

THE *Semaine Catholique*, of Toulouse, gives the following comparative statement of the number of members of the various religious sects of the world: Roman Catholics, 208,000,000; Greek and Russian sects, 70,000,000; Protestant sects, 66,000,000; Jews, 4,000,000; Mohammedans, 100,000,000; Brahmins, 68,000,000; Buddhists, 180,000,000; followers of Confucius, of Sincto idolators, etc., 152,000,000. The Catholics are distributed in the following manner in the four quarters of the globe: In Europe, 147,000,000; in Asia, 9,000,000; in Africa, 4,000,000; in America, 46,000,000. In France, according to the official census of 1866, the population under the head of religion is thus divided: Catholics, 37,107,212; Calvinists, 515,759; Lutherans, 386,759; other Protestant sects, 44,353; Jews, 89,096; neither Christians nor Jews, 1,400; not classified, 22,786.

## Temperance Items.

Three-fourths of the crimes, misery and pauperism of the land, and a large proportion of the expenses of courts of justice, of transports, of country rates for police and for prosecutions, of workhouses, of poor rates, and of lunatic asylums, may be traced to strong drink. Of three hundred and ninety-five patients in an asylum in Liverpool, two hundred and fifty-six were from intemperance; in Dublin, Dr. Crawford states, of two hundred and eighty-six lunatics in one asylum, one hundred and twenty-five were from whisky.

In Russia it is the custom to force persons arrested for drunkenness to clean the streets—a very excellent use to put them to, since by this means they have less drunkards and cleaner streets. Something like this seems to have been adopted in one of our Western cities. An exchange says: "The streets of Cairo a few days ago presented an interesting spectacle. They were being cleaned by a squad of gamblers, whom the Provost Marshal had arrested and set to work as scavengers."

John Neal once said: "I used to drink; but one day I took a glass of brandy and found I liked the taste of it. I said to myself: 'John Neal, when you have grown to like the taste of liquor, it is time to stop'—and stop I did."

Many more are injured by excessive indulgence of the bodily passions and appetites than by excessive indulgence in literary labor. Tobacco and alcohol produce far more softening of the brain and disease of the heart among students in this country, than close application to their studies.

When persons have taken sufficient alcohol to affect them, they are said to be intoxicated, the literal meaning of which is *poisoned*. The word is derived from *toxicum*, the Latin for *poison;* from which we have the word *toxicology*, which signifies the science which treats of poisoning and poisons. We have also, *toxic*, agents which signifies the state or condition of being poisoned. This state is, however, limited by general acceptance, to those "morbid," "noxious" and "dangerous effects" produced upon the nervous system, which are accompanied by mental disturbance, delirium, or frenzy. Furthermore, it may be observed that alcohol is universally ranked among poisons by physiologists, chemists, physicians and toxicologists, and all who have experimented, studied and written upon the subject, and who therefore best understand it.—*Youmans on Alcohol.*

Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Tremont Temple, Boston, in a forcible speech before the National Temperance Society, gave this bit of interesting experience:

There is a rumseller in my congregation, who is a prince in many respects, but I never could get him to feel towards rum as I do, until we went once to call on a poor family, and found a man with simply a shirt and pants on, sitting on a broken chair, before a broken table, and eating from a broken plate a few pieces of broken victuals. The man's wife wanted me to come and see her husband when he was drunk, for then he was religious; but when he was sober he was an infidel. I will not stop to tell the story of the misery we saw then, but when we got out, I asked my companion what he thought of rumselling now, and he exclaimed: "I think it is the most damnable business a man ever engaged in." And that rumseller was so waked up, that afterwards I had the honor of baptizing him.

VALUE OF A SINGLE THREAD.—Mr. Baxter, says the Aberdeen *Herald*, commenced the system of buying just as it suited his purpose and just as the market served his turn. He has made some very large savings in that way, about 13 per cent. on all the notes with which he has to deal. Then he has saved also in other directions of the smaller economies. One is very curious. From time immemorial the Government have always caused a red worsted thread to be woven into the cordage manufactured at their roperies. The object of this thread is to prevent pilfering, and to facilitate the recovery of stolen property. One fine morning it struck a poor man in Chatham Yard that a jute thread would do just as well as one of worsted. The experiment was tried. The rope with the jute thread in it was tested in a variety of ways by being exposed to salt water and the weather for a sufficiently long period, and the result was that worsted was abandoned. Such is the magnitude of Government transactions that by simply substituting that little thread of jute for one of worsted, the country saves £1,000 a year forever, or at least as long as ships want rope. Mr. Baxter nearly doubled the pay of the mechanic to whom the credit of this discovery is due.

CHRISTIAN MEASURES.—A Christian pound weighs sixteen ounces, and is at least evenly balanced.

A Christian yard is thirty-six inches, and is not shortened by the handling of the stick.

A Christian ton is two thousand pounds, and is not roughly judged, but conscientiously weighed.

A Christian bushel contains two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches, and is filled brimful.

A Christian day's work is ten hours, and is diligently and faithfully engaged in the employer's business.

A Christian bargain or sale is one in which there is neither cheating for profit nor lying for gain.—*Living Epistle.*

## Ministerial and Church Directory.

| Location | Name | Pastor | Supt. Sab. School |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA.** | *Congregational.* | | |
| Antioch | First Congregational | | |
| Benicia | First Congregational | Rev. C. H. Pope | |
| Berkeley | Teacher | Rev. T. H. Rowe | |
| Clarks Creek | First Congregational | Rev. J. Thacher | |
| Colusa | First Congregational | Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting | |
| Clayton | First Congregational | Rev. M. Harker, Acting | |
| Cloverdale | First Congregational | Rev. J. A. Berger, Acting | |
| Cordelia | First Congregational | | |
| Cottage Grove | First Congregational | Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting | |
| Dutch Flat | First Congregational | Rev. H. Cummings | |
| Eden Plain | First Congregational | Rev. E. Graves, Acting | J. S. Fillcox |
| El Dorado | First Congregational | | |
| Eureka | First Congregational | Rev. J. T. Willis | |
| Folsom | First Congregational | | |
| Grass Valley | First Congregational | Rev. T. O. Thurston, Acting | |
| Haywards | Eden Congregational | Rev. E. N. Seymour | |
| Healdsville | Congregational | Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting | |
| Lincoln | First Congregational | Rev. J. N. Hubbard, Acting | |
| Lockeford | First Congregational | Rev. J. J. Pow ll, Acting | |
| Los Angeles | First Congregational | Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting | |
| Mokelumne Hill | First Congregational | | |
| Murphy's | First Congregational | Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting | |
| Nevada, cor Church and Main streets | First Congregational | Rev. A. Parker, Acting | |
| Nortonville | First Congregational | Rev. J. T. Owens | |
| Oakland, Broadway, cor. Fifteenth and 14th | First Congregational | Rev. George Moran, D.D. | Dr. E. E. Cole |
| Oakland, at the Point | Second Congregational | Rev. E. Corwin | Henry A. Palmer |
| | Pres. College of California | Rev. M. Kellogg | |
| Oakland | Teacher | Rev. E. G. Beckwith | |
| Oakland | Editor of Pacific | Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee | |
| Oakland | Willamette rgs. | Rev. J. H. Warren, D.D. | |
| Oroville | First Congregational | | |
| Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets | First Congregational | Rev. J. S. Hutchins | |
| Pescadero | First Congregational | Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting | |
| Potrero | First Congregational | Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting | |
| Redwood | First Congregational | Rev. K. H. Snowden, Acting | |
| Rio Vista | Congregational | Rev. S. B. Dunton, in charge | |
| Rocklin | Congregational | Rev. J. N. Hubbard, in charge | |
| Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J | First Church of Christ | Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D. | |
| San Andreas | First Congregational | | |
| San Bernardino | First Congregational | | |
| San Buenaventura | Congregational | Rev. S. Bristol, in charge | |
| San Diego | Without charge | Rev. M. B. Starr | |
| San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont | First Congregational | Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D. | L. H. Benchley |
| San Francisco, Taylor near G'ary | Second Congregational | Rev. J. A. Benton, Acting | E. D. Sawyer |
| San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission | Third Congregational | Rev. W. C. Pond | Amasa Pratt |
| San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell | Green St. Congregational | Rev. M. S. Caswell, Acting | H. H. Lawrence |
| San Francisco, cor Silver and Third | South Park Congregat'l | | E. P. Billings |
| San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Dupont | Mariners' (undenom'l) | Rev. J. Rowell | F. W. Gill |
| San Francisco | Agent of A. H. M. Society | Rev. J. H. Warren | |
| San Francisco | City Missionary | Rev. J. P. Moore | |
| San Francisco | Editor of Bulletin | Rev. W. C. Bartlett | |
| San Francisco | Prof. Theolog'l Seminary | Rev. J. Stenton | |
| San Juan | First Congregational | Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting | |
| San Mateo | First Congregational | Rev. A. M. Goodnough, Acting | |
| Santa Barbara | First Congregational | Rev. E. M. Sorts | |
| Santa Barbara | Without charge | Rev. J. A. Johnson | |
| Santa Cruz | First Congregational | Rev. W. Fraser | |
| Sataccy | First Congregational | Rev. S. Bristol, Acting | |
| Soquel | First Congregational | Rev. W. A. Tenney, Acting | |
| Stockton, Miners' Avenue | First Congregational | Rev. J. A. Daly | |
| Wheatland | First Congregational | | |
| Woodbridge | First Congregational | Rev. J. J. Powell, in charge | |
| **OREGON.** | | | |
| Albany | First Congregational | | |
| Astoria | First Congregational | Rev. D. B. Gray, Acting | |
| Dallas | First Congregational | Rev. T. Condo, Acting | |
| Dallas | Teacher | Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting | |
| Eugene | Without charge | Rev. J. H. D. Henderson | |
| Forest Grove | First Congregational | Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D., Acting | |
| Forest Grove | Pres't Pacific University | Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D. | |
| Forest Grove | Prof. Pacific University | Rev. H. Lyman | |
| Forest Grove | Without charge | Rev. E. Walker, Acting | |
| Hillsboro' | First Congregational | | |
| Oregon City | First Congregational | Rev. E. Gorry, Acting | |
| Portland | First Congregational | Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D. | |
| Salem | First Congregational | Rev. P. S. Knight | |
| Salem | Without charge | Rev. O. Dickinson | |
| Salem | Without charge | Rev. J. F. Damon | |
| **WASHINGTON TER.** | | | |
| Olympia | Missionary | Rev. C. A. Huntington | |
| Walla Walla | First Congregational | Rev. F. B. Chamberlain, Acting | |
| Walla Walla | Missionary and Teacher | Rev. C. Eells | |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | *Presbyterian, N. S.* | | |
| Alameda | First Presbyterian | | |
| Alvarado | First Presbyterian | Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Acting | |
| Brooklyn | First Presbyterian | Rev. G. Pierson | |
| Centerville | First Presbyterian | Rev. W. F. H. Lynch, Acting | |
| Centerville | Without charge | Rev. W. W. Brier | |
| Columbia | First Presbyterian | Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting | |
| Gilroy | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting | |
| Marysville | First Presbyterian | Rev. W. McKaig, D.D. | |
| Mendocino | First Presbyterian | Rev. S. F. Whiting, Acting | |
| Napa | Without charge | Rev. J. S. Wilie | |
| Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th | First Presbyterian | | |
| Oakland | College of California | Rev. S. H. Willey | |
| Oakland | Prof. College of California | Rev. B. Durant | |
| Oakland | Teacher | Rev. D. McClure | |
| Oakland | Without charge | Rev. J. Sessions, D.D. | |
| Oakland | Pres't Fem. Col. of Pacific | Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D. | |
| Placerville | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. M. Newell | |
| Red Bluff | First Presbyterian | | |
| San Buenaventura | Presbyterian | Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting | |
| San Francisco, Mission St. bet. 3d & 4th | Howard Presbyterian | Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D. | W. L. Palmer |
| San Francisco, Fell St., near Octavia | Westminster Presbyterian | Rev. A. H. Sloat, Acting | Charles Geddes |
| San Francisco, cor. Folsom & Seventh | Emanuel Presbyterian | Rev. J. Morpurt, Acting | |
| San Francisco, Potrero | Olivet Presbyterian | Rev. I. N. Hurd, Acting | |
| Santa Clara | First Presbyterian | Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting | |
| San Jose | First Presbyterian | | |
| San Leandro | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. M. Alexander | |
| Sonora | First Presbyterian | Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting | |
| Watsonville | First Presbyterian | Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting | |
| **NEVADA.** | | | |
| Austin | First Presbyterian | Rev. A. M. Stewart, Acting | |
| Carson | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. Carson, Acting | |
| Carson | State Geologist | Rev. A. F. White | |
| Virginia | First Presbyterian | | |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | *Presbyterian, O. S.* | | |
| Amador | First Presbyterian | Rev. F. D. Nash, Acting | |
| Arcata | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting | |
| Benicia | First Presbyterian | Rev. S. Woodbridge, D.D. | |
| Bloomfield | Big Valley Presbyterian | Rev. L. Thompson, Acting | |
| Bodega | Shiloh Presbyterian | | |
| Chico | First Presbyterian | Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting | |
| Healdsburg | First Presbyterian | | |
| Ione | First Presbyterian | Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting | |
| Jackson | First Presbyterian | | |
| Napa | First Presbyterian | Rev. B. Wylie | |
| Napa | | Rev. J. Wylie | |
| Pacheco | First Presbyterian | | |
| Rio Vista | Without charge | Rev. B. J. Low | |
| Sacramento, cor. Sixth and I streets | Westminster Presbyterian | Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D.D. | |
| San Diego | Presbyterian | Rev. James Woods, Acting | |
| San Francisco, Stockton street | First Presbyterian | | R. J. Trumbull |
| San Francisco, N W cor Powell & Geary | Calvary Presbyterian | Rev. C. Wadsworth, D.D. | James R. Roberts |
| San Francisco, Mission bet 3d and 4th | Central Presbyterian | Rev. J. G. Fackler | Stephen Franklin |
| San Francisco, cor Larkin and Pacific | Larkin St. Presbyterian | Rev. J. H. McMonagle | Charles Cook |
| San Francisco, cor 22d and Folsom Sts. | | Rev. J. H. Marr | |
| San Francisco | United Presbyterian | Rev. M. M. Gibson | J. Kirkpatrick |
| San Francisco | Chinese Missionary | Rev. A. W. Loomis | |
| San Francisco | Agent Am. Bible Society | Rev. F. Buel | |
| San Francisco | Principal City College | Rev. D. F. Veeder | |
| San Francisco | Principal Female Semin'y | Rev. C. R. Clarke | |
| San Francisco | | Rev. Albert Williams | |
| San Francisco | | Rev. W. H. Cam | |
| San Francisco | Teacher | Rev. J. Phelps, D.D. | |
| San Francisco | Agent Pres. Board of Ed. | Rev. S. T. Wells | |
| Santa Barbara | First Presbyterian | Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting | |
| Santa Rosa | First Presbyterian | Rev. T. Frazer, Acting | |
| Scott Valley | First Presbyterian | | |
| Silveyville | Westminster Presbyterian | Rev. B. B. Bonham | |
| Smartsville | First Presbyterian | | |
| Stockton | First Presbyterian | Rev. E. E. S. Ely, Acting | |
| Tomales | First Presbyterian | Rev. Mr Hammond | |
| Two Rocks | First Presbyterian | Rev. Mr Hammond | |
| Vallejo | First Presbyterian | Rev. N. B. Klink, Acting | |
| Visalia | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. Edwards, Acting | |
| Walnut Creek | Preaching Station | Rev. H. S. Avery, in charge | |
| Yreka | Without charge | Rev. E. McCulloch | |
| **OREGON.** | | | |
| Albany | First Presbyterian | Rev. E. K. Geary, Acting | |
| Ashland | Preaching Station | | |
| Brownsville | | Rev. R. Robe, Acting | |
| Brownsville | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. S. Spencer | |
| Calapooia | First Presbyterian | Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting | |
| Clatsop | First Presbyterian | Rev. L. Thompson, Acting | |
| Corvallis | | Rev. A. Simpson, Acting | |
| Diamond Hills | First Presbyterian | Rev. R. Robe, Acting | |
| Eugene City | First Presbyterian | Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge | |
| Jacksonville | First Presbyterian | Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting | |
| Pleasant Grove | First Presbyterian | Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting | |
| Portland | | Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D. | |
| **WASHINGTON TER.** | | | |
| Olympia | First Presbyterian | | |
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## Literary Notices.

The *Edinburgh Review* opens anew the pages of forgotten lives in its first article on "The Unpublished Works of Guicciardini." The reviewer of Lecky's History of European Morals, while pleased that Lecky is not a Utilitarian, is not satisfied because he adopts apparently the standard of society. In "Victor Dacquemont's Letters" we read again the life of a French traveler of forty years ago. Only a devotee of Shakspeare will stop at "Shakspearian Glossaries." John Ball's Alpine Guide is praised. Copious extracts from Mrs. Somerville's Molecular Science are appetizing. "The Ring and the Book" is hardly more than a current notice of that volume. The first two volumes of Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest are spoken of "with unfeigned admiration of his vast research, and with still higher appreciation of his unflinching honesty." "Forster's Life of Landor" is a good paper. The last topic, "The Marriage Law of the Empire," shows the great irregularity and confusion pervading the law in Great Britain and its colonies. The *Review* is reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. The same Company publish, also, *Blackwood's*. The August number has this table of contents: Cornelius O'Dowd; The Painter Hogarth; A Story of Eulenburg; Cant, a Monologue in the Papers; A Year and a Day; The London Art Season; The Lords and Commons.

The most marked article in the September *Atlantic*, one likely to be read over the whole literary world with eager interest, is Mrs. Stowe's "True Story of Lady Byron's Life." In "A Lone Woman's Trip," etc., the admirers of Gail Hamilton will recognize something characteristic. "Confucius and the Chinese" and "Log-rolling at Washington" are instructive, and certainly the latter is what they call "readable." Our readers will find this and all other current magazines at the corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

*Littell's* successive numbers draw largely from "the leading Reviews," as they are called, with a special partiality to the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review*. No. 1316 has two astronomical articles on "The Ever-widening World of Stars" and "The Solar Mutability."

The troubles in the American Tract Society at Boston have not yet soiled the pages of the *Sabbath at Home*. This good magazine is worthy the place it fills, and its place is important.

The *Little Corporal* comes to us by the short trip from Chicago, and makes the children's faces brighten because he is so prompt and so lively.

## Literary Intelligence.

The *Advance* says there are two projects for a new religious paper in New York: one, by a set of clerical and literary men, to be a kind of religious *Ledger;* another, by a layman of education, capital, and business experience. The latter is likely to succeed, at least so far as getting started; neither project is Congregational. If so, where is the demand for the new journal?

The admission of women to the new Harvard lectures and to the examinations for honors to be held at the end of the year, is an innovation which ultimately may lead to their admission to all the privileges of the University. If they use diligently the advantages now offered them, and especially if they bear off a reasonable share of the honors, it will not be many years before "sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair" will appear on the Commencement stage.

Among Roberts' announcements are, "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition," by Dr. Hedge; a "Homiletical Commentary on the New Testament," by Dr. Joseph Parker, the author of "Ecce Deus;" the "Writings of Madame Swetchine," translated by Miss Laura Preston.

Among the books issued lately by the Board of Publication of the O. S. Presbyterian Church is "A Commentary on the Confession of Faith," by Dr. A. A. Hodge, of the Western Theological Seminary.

The fourth and last volume of Rev. George Punchard's "History of Congregationalism" is in an advanced state of preparation.

Mr. Lossing's Field-book of the War of 1812 is warmly received and greatly admired.

Dr. J. P. Thompson has a book nearly ready, called "Man in Genesis and Geology."

Sir Henry Bulwer has written a life of Lord Palmerston.

## Educational Notes.

It is stated that some of the Trustees of the Wallamet University, at Salem, Oregon, are in favor of giving their institution over to the State, after the manner in which the College of California has done. We presume that the original aims of this institution would not be so utterly dropped out, lost sight of, and leave no trace behind, as is true in the Oakland institution. But the proposition is extra hazardous, and it would be well to let well enough alone. If the institution has now a high christian aim, by all means let it keep it. We may need State Universities, but our modern world has not outgrown the necessity likewise of whatever is peculiar in the original American christian college. Certainly, such a college is indispensable to any religious denomination, which would have a christian ministry that shall not be ashamed.

At Yale College, since January of this year, the Sophomore and Junior Classes have recited in divisions made, not as heretofore, by an alphabetical scheme, but on the basis of scholarship, as determined by the average mark of their previous course. The arrangement is wholly experimental, the Faculty being desirous to inform themselves by a practical test as to its advantages and disadvantages. They were so far satisfied with its working during one term's trial, that they resolved to continue it for another term, and to divide for this second term on the basis of the average scholarship exhibited during the first. It can hardly be doubted that the plan is an advantageous one for the best scholars, who, when placed by themselves, may receive more advanced instruction than would be suitable for many of their classmates.

At the University Convocation in Albany, N. Y., a short time since, there was a long discussion of the question as to the age when students should be admitted to college. The general sentiment was in favor of the age of sixteen. Prof. North read a paper, in which he gave a list of ages at which some distinguished scholars had graduated: Everett, seventeen years; Ticknor, sixteen; Webster, fifteen; Story, twenty; Channing (valedictorian), eighteen; Longfellow, eighteen; Moses Stuart (valedictorian), nineteen; Wheaton, seventeen; Prescott, eighteen; Cushing (salutatorian), seventeen; Emerson, eighteen; Winthrop, nineteen; Bishop Hobart, eighteen; Gulian C. Verplanck, fifteen (class of 1801).

Complaints are made, and they seem to be well founded, of the large expense occasioned by the secret societies in colleges. Custom, more tyrannic than the most rigid college laws, requires that each student shall join one of them, and if a student should have the manliness to defy its authority, he may forfeit the respect of teachers, as well as the sympathy of classmates.

Col. Baylor, of Athens, Ga., who addressed the Mt. Holyoke school on the true need of the South in its reconstruction, and affirmed this to be the regeneration of the negro woman, stated that a seminary had been founded at the South on the principle of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, called "The Mary Lyon Female Seminary, and Educational Home of Mississippi."

A Stamboul paper says the Grand Vizier is personally engaged in framing a scheme for the extension of primary education throughout Turkey, on a basis analogous to some of the best European systems.

The library of Brown University has just received a valuable donation from the English publishing house of Macmillan & Co., of one hundred and thirty-four volumes of the publications of that distinguished firm.

It is said that Prof. Seelye, of Amherst, will not go to Ann Arbor, and that President Angell, of the University of Vermont, is likely to be invited to the Michigan position.

The Normal School of Connecticut, which has been, somewhat to the dishonor of that State, closed, is to be reopened, and J. C. Greenough is to be Principal.

The cause of education has lost a noble champion and true exemplar in the death of the late Thomas Sherwin, principal of the Boston English High School.

Lafayette College, in Pennsylvania, has been made the recipient of a gift of $25,000 from Daniel Beaver, Esq., of Danville, Pa.

Ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster has been tendered the Kent professorship at the Yale law school, vacated by the death of ex-Gov. Dutton.

The will of the late John Clarke, of Northampton, gives $10,000 to various charitable institutions, $30,000 to his relations, $40,000 to the Northampton public library, and $120,000 to the Clarke Institution for deaf mutes in that town.

General Alexander Webb has been elected President of the College of the City of New York, in the place of the venerable Horace Webster, LL.D., who has resigned.

It is said there are thirty graduates of Harvard College in official positions in Washington.

Dr. Wm. A. Smith has succeeded in raising about $99,000 toward the endowment of Centenary College, Mo.

Trinity College receives a bequest of $20,000 from Hon. Isaac Toucey.

Advices from China state that Dr. M'Gowan, the agent of the East India Telegraph Company, is still urging the project of connecting China with the British territories in India by a telegraph line traversing Burmah and Yunnan. Unfortunately, the Chinese Government is at present opposed to the project.

The sugar-beets grown in California are said to be twice as sweet as those produced in France and Germany. Those grown in the southern part of New Jersey have been found to contain twice as much sugar as those grown in Massachusetts.

SAN FRANCISCO VERSUS MARSEILLES.—These two ports, on the Mediterranean and on the Pacific, separated by an ocean and a continent, one a score of years and the other a score of centuries old, are soon to be rivals for the traffic of the Orient.

The fifteen gunboats in course of construction at the Mystic ship yards for the Spanish Government, to cruise in the Cuban waters, are to be completed in six weeks, and will each carry a single gun, throwing a hundred pound shot.

Over one-half of the $2,000,000 of the capital necessary for a line of twelve iron screw propellers between New Orleans and Liverpool have been subscribed in England.

The finances of Japan are disorganized. Paper money has been forced upon the people on pain of death, and trade is paralyzed.

The great Central Elevator in Chicago is to have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain.

The Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., has five hundred and twenty-five acres, and costs $6,000,000.

The East River Bridge, between New York and Brooklyn, costs $6,000,000.


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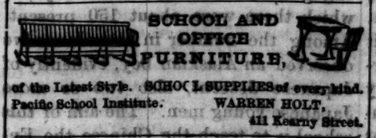

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# THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1869.

Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "*Editors of The Pacific.*"

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.


THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION of California will hold its regular annual meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, at 10 o'clock A.M., with the Green Street Congregational Church of San Francisco. The Sermon will be preached by Rev. James A. Daly, of Stockton, on the evening of the same day. J. H. WARREN, Registrar.

WE cannot undertake to publish any communication when the name of the writer is withheld. If we ever deviate from this rule it is in the few instances where we recognize the author by the hand-writing. We look first of all for a responsible name, and when that is wanting, a communication however well written, is very likely to get into the Baalam basket. If any of our friends fail to find their communications in THE PACIFIC, and didn't send us their real names, they will have good reasons for believing that they have found the other place. Sometimes communications are shut out because they are too long, or because they are written upon subjects unsuited to the present wants of the paper. Short communications touching live topics, are always acceptable.

LAY preaching is attracting much attention in England, and is gaining ground in this country. Many of these preachers have great influence with the people, through their simple and direct way of presenting the truth. The Word is not bound, and if it is mighty in the hands of these men, they will have no difficulty in finding a commission to call men to repentance.

THE Roman Catholics are not content with the disestablishment of the English State Church in Ireland, but now demand special endowments for their schools, in the same exclusive sense in which these demands have been renewed in this country. The leading English papers declare that no such concession shall ever be made; that such a concession involves a worse state of things than ever grew out of the Established Church. It is now more apparent than ever that Roman Catholics intend to demand special legislation in support of their schools, and, incidentally, the breaking up of every other system but their own.

IT is not easy to see what good end is to be gained by Mrs. Stowe, in the publication of her article on the sins of Byron, in the last *Atlantic Monthly*. Admitting that the facts are true as stated—and the proof is not very conclusive—Byron was not much worse than the average public judgment of him. It is too late to do justice to any of the parties affected by the statements. Mrs. Stowe has produced a coarse piece of sensational writing, in which a strong love of notoriety comes out with characteristic prominence. The earth closes over much wickedness which had better remain buried for the present.

STRAWS IN THE STREAM.—From several allusions to communications in our Eastern exchanges, more especially in Baptist journals, we infer that the practice of preaching other people's sermons is becoming frequent.... Insurance-Superintendent Barnes has drawn public attention to the coming and near test, which shall try the solvency of American life insurance companies. The British companies flourished for the first 25 years, as ours have been flourishing, but now life insurance in Great Britain is at a discount. Two of the six British companies operating in New York have become insolvent. Such facts indicate the terrible rottenness of our times in respect of financial trustworthiness. Let our readers be on their guard.... It is among the worst tendencies of our times that the workingmen's and labor conventions of our country should put forth such crude notions respecting money. The late convention at Philadelphia would seem to have ignored a specie basis for our currency. It proposes legal tender notes as the only currency, and of course would have the interest on bonds paid in this money! Do not our workingmen know that they are sure to be the sufferers on such a basis?.... The larger Methodist churches vote on the question who shall be their next pastor as much as do the churches of the Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist name. We are told the recent canvass in one church in our own city was quite animated. We do not wonder Dr. Curry is afraid of the present tendencies in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## A Woman's Judgment of Women.

We doubt if the best man in the city could have spoken so plainly and so truthfully to women without being hissed off the stage, as did Anna Dickenson on Tuesday evening, and that with many signs of approval. It was well also, that in that crowded house there were many women who ought to have heard just such truths as were uttered. The truth is, that the one obstacle which has most retarded the progress of good society in California, is the great preponderance of frivolous, loud, fast women. And when Anna Dickenson said this in substance, she only uttered a fact patent to every observer for the last fifteen years. It was a hard truth to utter, but the brave womon did say that if the earlier delegations of women had sunk in the sea on the way, it would have been better for the State. The men, bad as they might be, were head and shoulders above the women, judged in the aggregate. There never was a country which needed the best type of womanhood, and got so many of the worst. One could count on the fingers and thumbs duplicated once or twice, all the women who really had an earnest purpose to make any sacrifice for humanity, or to exalt womanhood as something noble and glorious in the eyes of men. For lack of better types, the adoration of woman was of an animal kind, heightened by a pretty face, a comely form and over much dress. The girls under such influences would be like their mothers; and the boys would get a vitiated and mean idea of womanhood.

This feminine judgment, though a little harsh, left room enough for all the earnest and noble women who have come in later years to the State, and are adorning homes and training children by standards of love and duty as pure and high as are found in the world. It is true in a sense in which it is not true of any other new State in the Union, that the women are not equal to the men; so the lecturer put the case, and although our notions of chivalry keep us from hearty assent to the statement, there are too many evidences of its truth to warrant a stout denial, and so we make none.

What California wants to-day is ten thousand noble women with a more exalted standard of womanhood, and a more thorough training for work, sacrifice, and the creation of a better social influence. There is danger that under the dominant influences, which are tolerated for lack of something better, the daughters are growing up without any thorough mental discipline or breadth of culture, and with no reserve of power to prevent them from drifting into the great army of feminine incapables. Was there ever a community where the noblest types of womanhood are rated so low as here, even by women, or where the more vulgar pretensions of ignorance and wealth were rated so high? If a prophet has really come in the form of a woman, and told us some truths, shall she be stoned? Rather let the truth which no man has dared to utter upon the platform, but which, falling from the gracious lips of a woman, be heeded at a time when a little plain speaking was never so much needed as now and here.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The various Jewish synagogues in this city were crowded to their utmost capacity last night by people desirous of witnessing the imposing ceremonies with which the Hebrews celebrate the commencement of the new year according to their calendar. The large synagogue on Sutter street was the centre of greatest attraction. There the services were opened at 6 P.M. with a fervent prayer in the English tongue by Rabbi Dr. E. Cohn. The rest of the exercises consisted principally of music by the choir. At the conclusion of the service the usual congratulations and exchange of presents took place. The festivities of the holiday were continued to-day, and will terminate this evening.—*Bulletin, of Monday.*

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The eighteenth annual meeting of this Association was held last night at Dr. Scudder's church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The report of the President, Mr. Brooks, was read, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Lathrop, Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Rev. Dr. Stone, and Mr. Chamberlain. From the report of the President, it appears that the Society is in a flourishing condition, so far as its efficiency and usefulness are concerned; but allusion is made to the embarrassment which it feels for the lack of funds to extend the field and general scope of its labors.—*Ibid.*

## Editorial Correspondence.

DEAR PACIFIC:—Where is Nicasio Valley? That is what we wanted to know; and not finding any one who could tell us much about it, we started out, on Saturday, either to cure a cold or make it worse, as an incident of the search. You reach San Rafael by a rather slow ferry-boat with a fast price, and three miles of staging in a slow coach with a still faster price. It is a hot, dry little town. But the change of climate is a radical one. For a few hundred dollars, water from springs in the hills could be conducted all over the place. The event of the week was an opposition water-cart, which had knocked the price of water down to "two bits" a barrel. If a little money were judiciously expended, San Rafael might be made a green and shady nook, its fierce heats tempered, its dusty streets watered, and a host of the liveliest kind of fleas drowned out. We rather like the little town, with all its drawbacks.

Once or twice a week, there is a stage from this point to Nicasio Valley. Taking the right-hand or Petaluma road out a short distance, you strike off north-west, (if the wood road is taken) opening two or three gates by the way, crossing the divide after going a distance of seven or eight miles. Descending westward, the first redwoods are seen; a little stream makes its appearance far down in the ravine, and runs westward toward the ocean. This is a fork of the Nicasio Creek. Crossing a belt of redwood timber, you reach the head of the valley, about fifteen miles from San Rafael. It is hardly more than three miles long, but is so completely hidden away among the hills, that one can hardly get rid of the impression that he is an hundred miles from San Francisco. There is a hotel, store, blacksmith shop, and a Catholic church. The hotel is new and spacious, and is "located" on a dairy ranch of 4,000 acres. There are probably half a dozen dairies on the ranch. But a call for a glass of milk seemed to take the table attendants by surprise; the cheese on the table was bought in San Francisco; and the butter looked as though it had been dug out of a barrel with a sharpened shingle.

There is no country in the world where it is so true as here—that the more one has, the more he hasn't got. One ought not to miss a wholesome table at any country hotel. But if he finds such an one, it will be an exception to the general rule in all the country towns in this State. Take the average experience of a traveler for the last ten years; suppose that he should drop down at one of these hotels, and find sweet, home-made bread, milk and butter fresh from the ranch, a broiled chicken, or a steak cooked in a civilized way, wouldn't he be astonished? Well, if we missed these things, you see there was no disappointment.

There was a wide-branching oak, letting through its foliage a glimmer of sunlight; the little brook went noiselessly by; it hadn't water enough to make any racket; there was a shimmer of radiated heat on the dry hill-tops, and a delicious, dreamy quiet over all the valley.

Marin is the great dairy county of the State. All the rough hill land is occupied for this purpose. It has been, on the whole, a business followed with fewer risks, and more certainty of gain, than any other in the State. Rough hill land is held as high as $30 an acre; a scrub calf sells at $20 to $25. Dairies are let out at a cash rental of $30 for each cow, or for half the profits.

We found Nicasio Valley—and probably many places in that valley where there were a million of mosquitoes to the square rod. The best singing-bird we heard was a rooster, which crowed in the tree-top, close by the window, at four o'clock in the morning; and the only fish seen was a porpoise, which tumbled out of the water, ahead of the ferry-boat; and he would not bite. But we know where Nicasio Valley is; and that, we suspect, dear PACIFIC, is more than you knew, until we told you.

## Chinese Sunday-Schools.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Last Sabbath afternoon we visited the Chinese Sunday school held in Dr. Scudder's Mission street church. We found the Superintendent, George Barstow, with his army of about 80 teachers, actively engaged in teaching Chinese boys, of which there were about 150 present. Among the number in attendance we observed an Alaskian boy, evidently of Japanese descent, also two or more Japanese young men. The aim of this school is to teach the Chinese the English language. Some were being instructed in Arithmetic, Geography, spelling, reading, etc. It was surprising to see the close application given by the pupils to their lessons. They are quick to learn, and make wonderful progress. One teacher told us that her pupil was given at his first visit a lesson to learn for recitation the following Sabbath, but during the week called at her house and said he had learned the lesson, and desired another for the Sabbath. We give this as an illustration out of the many going to show the wonderful progress making in the instruction of the Chinese. After visiting this school awhile we then went to the Chinese chapel on Stockton street, arriving there at 2½ o'clock. Upon entering we found about fifty Chinese listening to the word of exhortation from a Chinese elder; he was instructing them in Bible doctrines in their native language. It was followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Loomis in Chinese, and then singing a familiar christian hymn in their native tongue; it was interesting to remark the interest and spirit with which several of the Chinese engaged in the service. Mr. Loomis informed us that some conversions resulted from his labors, and that he felt encouraged with the progress of his work. He further informed us that his Sabbath services commenced at 12 o'clock and ended at 3; that usually the Chinese begin to rap at the chapel door for entrance at 11½ o'clock, and that they come and go at all hours. They have also a Sabbath evening service, besides an evening school during the week, which is attended by both Chinese boys and girls. We remarked in the audiences, both at Dr. Scudder's and Mr. Loomis', that quite a number of the Chinese had discarded the cue, and in dress and general appearance were fast becoming Americanized. In the chapel of Mr. Loomis we saw several fine-looking Chinamen attired in American costume, and on inquiring were told of one whose father was a prominent military officer in China, and that during the Chinese rebellion was killed, and his family scattered; that this young man had since been floating around the world and finally brought up here—taking his earnings he had gone and connected himself with the University City College, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Veeder, where he was now pursuing a collegiate education. Mr. Loomis keeps one or more native converts employed as missionaries throughout the State. Sabbath mornings are generally devoted by Mr. Loomis and his elder to out-door ministerial labor.

## From Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Aug. 11, 1869.

DEAR PACIFIC:—By the bark Ethan Allen, I beg to convey to your readers the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of the Rev. E. C. Bissell and wife, on the bark D. C. Murray, which entered our harbor on the 8th inst. Mr. Bissell and wife are the guests of Dr. Judd and family, and we, the people of Honolulu are having a good time generally. Mr. Bissell is expected to occupy the pulpit of Fort street church next Sabbath, as the successor for the time being of Rev. Eli Corwin. Dr. Judd's mansion house was crowded with visitors, all anxious to welcome our new minister. We had been so long without a preacher here or at Mr. Damon's seamen's chapel, that many of the Islanders thought we Hawaiians had gone to the "bad;" but not so—Honolulu yet lives. We are not all gone, nor do we intend to pull up bag and baggage for San Francisco yet awhile. The Rev. Mr. Snowden, from California, is, we hear, to be with us next month, on the arrival of the Comet; he is to supply Mr. Damon's pulpit. Therefore, we are having great changes in prospect. At present, Honolulu is awfully dull, owing to the departure of so many of our citizens to different islands and across the water. Mr. Hall's new brick store is going on fast, and some think it will be the finest in town. Aloha to all.

K. A. BURNELL closed his forty days' series of meetings in California last week. During this time he visited sixteen of the leading cities and towns and held on an average over three meetings a day! At San Francisco a daily prayer meeting has been started and is well sustained. Mr. Burnell received a hearty welcome and co-operation from Christians of all denominations, speaking on successive Sabbaths, by invitations of the pastors, in Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian pulpits. He returns immediately to work in the interior, pushing eastward in a series of meetings, and commencing the latter part of September a two months of half-week "Laymen's Institutes" in New England. We fear he is overworking. This high speed without stopping shatters the best machinery.—*Advance.*

## Monthly Missionary Review.

The American Board, on the 1st day of August needed $146,000, to be collected in a single month, in order to commence its new year without a debt. Of the $22,000 acknowledged in the September *Home Missionary* $15,000 were from legacies.

Mr. Schneider, of Aintab, Turkey, gives a retrospect of twenty-one years in that field. He preached his first sermon there a little before the first Protestant sermon was preached in California. Where a church of eight members was, now are two churches nearly fifty times as large. A Protestant community of forty souls has become almost two hundred. The Sunday school has reached, at times, 1,600! Over twenty pastors and teachers have been trained at Aintab. Outside the city are five churches, with 120 members. From this same centre Marah was originally reached, where are now two churches with 508 members. Several other cities also—as Oorfa, Adana, and Tarsus—have received the Gospel from this source within the same time. So that, in twenty-one years, Mr. Schneider has seen 16 churches, with 955 members, grow up around him. This is encouraging progress.

At Bitlis, the Armenian vartabed has been provoked to good work by the missionary labors. He has allowed six literary societies among the young men to discuss, among other topics, the Bible. He has set on foot schools for women and girls, even. But all this activity for some good things is accompanied with bad spirit, untruthfulness, and superstition.

Our Hawaiian sister churches now number 12—497 members. 888 were added last year. There are 36 Hawaiian ministers, who have been ordained, besides 9 who are in missionary labor in other islands of the Pacific. Three churches contributed nearly $30,000 to various objects of church support and benevolence.

Since the baptism of the Queen of Madagascar, almost all the higher officers of the realm are coming forward as candidates. Several of these were fierce persecutors a few years ago. Last year 20,000 persons became connected with christian congregations, and as many more are expected the present year. A theological school has been started which is larger than the Pacific Theological Seminary, having 40 students to begin with.

Mr. Ivanez, formerly connected with the Oakland College School, is now a candidate for the ministry at Valparaiso. He recently made an address to his countrymen, which was received with great interest. He also spoke at the dedication of the new Protestant chapel at the Chilean capital, Santiago.

Mr. Porter's Home Missionary church at Brownsville, Texas, has doubled its membership. He speaks favorably of the work commenced by Mexican colporteurs in Monterey and its neighborhood.

Our military brother, Davis, who has begun pioneer work at Cheyenne, reports 14 members in the church; $1,500 collected for a building; a quarter-block donated by the railroad, and—a Chinese laundry established.

THE *Advance* takes the following view of the Cheney case:

"Several of our religious exchanges, while sympathizing with Mr. Cheney's evangelical views, look with nervous fear upon the interference of the civil courts in such matters of church discipline. They seem to misapprehend the nature of that interference, which did not at all propose to take the trial out of the hands of the church authorities or decide its merits, but simply to insist that the trial should be conducted according to the *laws of the Church* made for such cases; or, in other words, that the latter should keep its contract with Mr. Cheney. If a debating society tries and ejects a member contrary to its own constitution, he has his remedy at law, and the court enforces his rights. If the officers of a railroad company manipulate its stock contrary to its charter and to the detriment of a private stockholder, the court steps in with an injunction. It is hard to see why a minister's rights in a church should not be as jealously watched by this guardian of every citizen as his rights in a co-operative grocery or a joint stock manufactory. Indeed we do not see why laymen as well as ministers should not be sheltered by the civil courts. The cases are not rare, especially in denominations more be-governed than our own, where the irregular and irresponsible action of church tribunals needs to be tempered by the wholesome fear of such a possible overhauling. And so long as it goes no further than in the Cheney case, we may dismiss all fear that orderly action against unworthy ministers or members will be thwarted or hindered by easily purchased "injunctions."

## Religious Intelligence.

### The West.

Rev. Dr. Stone officiated at the First Congregational church last Sunday morning; choosing for his text: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt hath lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted? it is therefore good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under the foot of men." The discourse occupied but twenty minutes; it was short, forcible and convincing. During the service two infants were baptized, after which three persons were received by letter into the membership of the church. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at the close of the morning service.

The Rev. Mr. Pond, of the Third Congregational church, reports an attendance on Tuesday evening last of twenty-four Chinese, and at the Sunday evening class, twenty. The good work progresses in our churches.

At the Mariners' church, Drumm street, two members were received at the communion season last Sunday; two men were prevented from uniting by leaving port. About forty communicants were present.

Rev. Dr. Cunningham, late of Philadelphia, the pastor elect of the First Presbyterian church in this city, arrived on Monday evening last, and is expected to preach his first sermons, as successor to Dr. Eells, on next Sunday. The vacancy has been filled promptly, and we trust the union will be a prosperous one for both pastor and people.

The Rev. William Speer, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, arrived in this city last Saturday.

The finances of the Young Men's Christian Association were set forth as follows, in the last report: The total amount raised during the year from rents, donations, members' dues, lectures, etc., was $20,076 95; the cost of working the institution, apart from the expenditure upon the building, furniture, etc., was $4,440 76; the total liabilities of the association to date, are $64,083 90; the building, land, library, furniture, etc., are valued at $105,500—leaving a capital value in favor of the association of $41,500.

The Rev. Dr. Cox entered upon his pastorate at the Powell Street Methodist church last Sabbath. The evening discourse was based upon the words: "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price." The discourse was earnest and practical, and was heard with much attention.

Rev. Mr. Gray, recently of Santa Clara, has assumed the duties of rector of St. Luke's (Episcopal) church, of this city.

A new place of worship, to be called the Central Presbyterian Church, is being erected on Taylor street, near Market. It will be a very neat edifice when completed, and will seat over a thousand persons. It is of the Roman style of architecture, but the spires, of which there are two, approach the Gothic. The dimensions of the church are 52 feet in width, and in length of aisle 131 feet. There is to be one gallery, to face the preacher's desk, but the stairs are constructed with the view of having additional galleries if required, on the same plan as the old Calvary church. The larger spire measures 102 feet from the summit to the base, and the smaller one 76 feet. In the rear of the church, but connected with the main building, is a lecture room, which will be used for Sunday school purposes. The church will be well lighted with front and side windows of handsome stained glass.—*Bulletin.*

The Congregational church at Soquel has been organized a little more than a year. Besides being liberal to their pastor, they have a frame of a fine church edifice up, inclosed, and approaching completion. Formerly, the good people found it difficult to muster spiritual force enough to keep up a Sunday school. Now, the school has a full corps of pious teachers. In addition to this, a mission school has been started by some of the members, up in the lumber region, consisting of twenty-five scholars, with flattering prospects. Some of the church members who have gone up the coast for employment, have started, or will immediately start, another school. These two mission districts have never had any other means of religious instruction.

The First Congregational church, Oakland, has just supplied itself with a series of missionary maps. At the monthly concert, last Sunday, these maps were unrolled for the first time, and Dr. Diehl, who has recently visited so many of the missionary stations in

the Orient, made a most animated and instructive address. Our California churches would do well to secure Dr. D.'s presence on such occasions as the monthly concert.

The first anniversary of the Second street Sunday school, Oakland, was accompanied with special exercises, last Sunday. Rev. E. G. Beckwith addressed the children.

The Congregational church of Lockeford, San Joaquin county, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 19th inst. The sermon will be preached by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D., of Sacramento.

Died in Colebrook, Conn., Aug. 13th, Mrs. A. Wilcox, aged 55 years; and at same place, Aug. 20th, Mr. A. Wilcox, aged 61 years, both late missionaries at Waioli, Kauai, Hawaiian Is. In July last they returned to the East to visit again the scenes of their childhood, after an absence of twenty-three years, spent in missionary labors among the Hawaiians; but were both removed to their heavenly rest within a few days after their arrival at their former home. They died of fever, probably contracted on their overland trip.

MISCELLANEOUS.—From the *Spectator*: We regret to learn that Bishop Marvin's health continues bad. A letter from Rev. W. A. Finley, dated Corvallis, August 15th, says: "I write you a few lines to inform you of the ill health of our beloved Bishop. He has not been able to preach for nearly three weeks. I received a short letter from him, written on the 12th, in which he speaks of some little improvement in his eye, though it was still much inflamed." . . . From the *Occident*: On last Sabbath, interesting religious exercises were held in the Presbyterian church at Sacramento, on the occasion of the installation of F. L. Nash as pastor over the church and congregation. . . . At a special meeting of the Stockton Presbytery, held in Sacramento, July 28th, Rev. F. L. Nash, of the San José Presbytery, was received as one of its members, and, having been previously presented with a call from the Westminster Presbyterian church of Sacramento to become its pastor, the Presbytery appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. N. Slater, Rev. W. H. Cain, and A. Aitkin, elder, to arrange for the installation services. Rev. J. G. Fackler preached the installation sermon; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D., proposed the usual questions to pastor and people, and gave a charge to the pastor elect; and Rev. N. Slater gave a charge to the church and congregation. . . . Our readers will be pleased to hear that the Presbyterian people of San Rafael are about convinced of the propriety and duty of combining their christian zeal and uniting their working energy in a church organization. It would have many advantages at this rather than at a later period—of which fact the people themselves are fully aware. Our service of last Sabbath, and conferences with those interested, were very encouraging, and hereafter there will be regular preaching on alternate Sabbaths. God blesses beginnings in causing the seed to germinate and grow; the harvest is the visible fullness of the blessing itself. . . . From the *Churchman*: We are pleased to learn that Rev. Professor F. T. Russell, now connected with St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., which, under the long continued and vigorous rectorship of Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark, has been known in the Church as a model parish, is now on his way here by the Pacific Railroad. Rev. Mr. Russell is better known as late Professor of Elocution and English Literature at Hobart Free College, Geneva, N. Y., and present Professor of Elocution at the Berkley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn., under Bishop Williams. . . . August 16th, the Bishop went to Benicia to attend that evening the meeting of the Trustees of St. Augustine's College, when arrangements were made to complete the payments due on the new building just erected. This gives, besides school-rooms, dormitories for 35 students, all of which are occupied. The college opens with 60 boarders in the academical department, and the Faculty are refusing others for want of room. A new mathematical teacher has been appointed and entered on duty, and an able classical professor is on his way from the East. The success of the institution has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its friends. We are happy to state that the newly appointed Trustees—Rev. H. D. Lathrop and Mr. Lintworth, of St. John's church, Mission Dolores—have accepted and were present at this meeting. . . . From the *Spare Hour*: The Chicago *Freeman* has a communication from Rev. Dr. Ball, dated in this city. After some words about the pastor of the Union Square Baptist church, Dr. B. writes: "His people have a house and lot in a first-rate location, worth not less than $18,000 or $20,000, on which they owe $5,000. The congregation is respectable in number and appearance; the Sunday school and social meetings vigorous and devout; the singing congregational and refreshing. Upon the whole, the church is very prosperous, and is a place where any Christian ought to feel at home."

### The East.

A great Presbyterian excursion has been planned. The plan proposes that the Board of Domestic Missions send out a delegation of one hundred ministers and laymen, to begin a series of religious meetings at Omaha, and go over the Pacific Railroad, holding meetings every night, and selecting stations for missions and churches, and getting grants of land for sites. At San Francisco they are to divide, the two parties going all along the coast, north and south, prosecuting the same work. On returning East, they go by half dozens to all the principal churches, tell what they have seen and done, and endeavor at once to raise a fund of half a million to occupy the ground gone over.

One of the Concurrent Declarations of the General Assemblies is as follows: "No rule or precedent, which does not stand approved by both the bodies, shall be of any authority until re-established in the united body." Therefore, the decision that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is condemned by the Word of God; the decision on the right of lay elders to unite in the imposition of hands in ordination; the decision that Romish baptism is invalid; deliverances on the slavery question at different times; a condemnation of sitting in prayer, and of the reading of sermons, are of no force or effect unless re-enacted.

The *Church Union* advocates the union of the Baptists and Congregationalists: "Let Congregationalists and Baptists with all earnestness seek to meet on cordial terms, and strive to see how near they agree, rather than how far they differ. Surely, Satan's kingdom would tremble, and his agents be filled with disappointment and rage, if it were announced to him that a union had been effected between these two grand divisions of the Redeemer's army."

Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, a member of the New School Presbyterian Church, during the last five years of his life built a church every year at his own expense. The aggregate of money spent in this way is estimated at $150,000.

Rev. J. W. Healey, of New Orleans, who has been elected President of an institution called the New Orleans University, gives a good account of the prospects of the Congregational churches in that city.

Rev. H. N. Burton, who is just closing his twelfth year as pastor of the Congregational church, Newbury, Vt., has accepted a unanimous call to the church in Sandusky, Ohio.

A list has been published of nine Episcopal clergymen, recently deposed from the ministry in that Church. Generally they had joined other denominations.

Rev. Dr. Ewald, of London, has baptized thirteen Jewish converts during the year, and one hundred and thirty-six in eighteen years.

The church, costing $50,000, at Binghamton, N. Y., was dedicated August 17th, and Dr. Edward Taylor installed pastor.

It will take $70,000 to pay the debt, build the tower, and buy the chime, for the Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington.

The new church edifice at New Britain, Conn., cost $148,000, and is paid. Several wealthy persons gave $20,000 each.

Dr. Perkins, of the Nestorian Mission, and Mr. Van Lenness, of Smyrna, Turkey, have arrived in this country.

Rev. D. A. Easton, of Cincinnati, has accepted a call to the West End church, Danbury, Conn.

## News Summary.

### City Items.

The Jewish New Year, which commenced last Sunday, was observed by the Jewish portion of our population with special solemnity. Services were held in the different Synagogues, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening. The service at the Temple Emanuel, was of a very solemn character, and largely attended.

Postmaster Coey has yielded to the odious pressure of office-seekers, and on the first of the month the political guillotine was put in operation and five able and experienced heads were chopped off. The following are their successors: Edward G. Haynes, Assistant Postmaster and Secretary; P. H. Bellingall, Money Order Clerk; James Jimeno, Assistant Mailing Clerk; Thomas Nye, Assistant Mailing Clerk; D. E. Knox, Night Clerk; John H. Perry, Delivery Clerk.

The scientific party of the United States Coast Survey which went to the Chilkat river, Alaska to observe the eclipse of the sun, returned on the steamer Active last Sunday. The results of their work were very satisfactory.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan and Mr. J. B. E. Davis, who were removed some time since from the Internal Revenue Department, have been reinstated.

A splendid and costly banquet was given in honor of Senator Carl Schurz at the City Gardens, on Friday evening. None but guests and subscribers were present. After a short time had been spent in promenading to the music of Kuntz's Artillery Band, about one hundred and fifty guests sat down to the banquet, Dr. J. M. Eckel presiding. Several toasts were given and responded to, and the company separated at a late hour.

The young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Howard-street Methodist Episcopal church held a meeting on last Friday evening for the purpose of forming a social and literary society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, J. W. Bluett; Vice-President, A. C. Taylor; Secretary, J. J. Applegate.

At the late election in this city the S. F. Benevolent Association received donations amounting to $1,027 45.

Mr. David Dwyer, a prominent citizen of this city, committed suicide last Friday night, at his residence, by taking strychnine.

A little girl, who was accompanied by her nurse, while playing on Meiggs' wharf last Saturday, fell into the bay, and narrowly escaped being drowned. She was rescued by a gentleman attracted to the spot by the screams of the nurse.

Woodward's Gardens are without doubt the most delightful and instructive place of resort within our city limits. They are a little world in themselves. Here under their covering of glass the almond-tree flourishes, and the orange, the lemon and the fig lend their beauty to the tropical scene. Here too, are birds and beasts of every name. Certainly it is well worth the trifling amount of twenty-five cents admission.

Three young men of this city left for Oakland one day this week, for a day's amusement, which resulted in their bagging eight quails, and being themselves in turn bagged by Officer Rand of Oakland. The fine in each case has been fixed at $150. A Frenchman was arrested last Saturday, and fined $100 for the same offense. Rather dear quail.

Messrs. N. P. Cole & Co., the well known furniture manufacturers of this city, have just completed an elegant arm-chair, which they intend to give General Grant as a present from the citizens of California. It is a magnificent piece of furniture, and a beautiful specimen of skill in cabinet-making.

The British bark Harlech Castle, bound from this port with a cargo of barley for Iquiqui, was wrecked at Piedras Blancas on the 31st of August. All hands were saved. The cargo was a total loss, and was valued at $15,569.

Howard street, between First and Second, is being laid with the Stow pavement, and the sidewalk newly planked.

The Harbor Commissioners report $27,315 56 received during August.

John Fleury, severely injured about a fortnight since by the falling of a rock on Pacific street, died on Sunday at the St. Mary's Hospital.

### State and Coast Items.

Santa Barbara has this year produced the largest mangel-wurzel, or large beet, of one year's growth, yet described. It weighed, when taken up, 51 pounds. The great beet of San Lorenzo, exhibited at the San Francisco Fair in 1860, weighed 48 pounds at the end of the first year, 86 at the end of the second, and 118 at the end of the third, and then died.

The present year's yield of the farm of Mr. Bidwell, of Chico, in this State, has been 35,282 bushels of wheat, 10,300 of barley, 900 of oats, 300 tons of hay, besides eleven acres of corn not yet harvested. The yield of grain this year on his farm has been 2,200 bushels in excess of last.

Some of the Trustees and friends of Wallamet University at Salem, Oregon, propose to transfer that institution to the State. By this means the State Agricultural College and University lands will be secured, which, it is claimed, would place the institution on a financial basis second to none in the United States.

The annual product of lumber, of all kinds, in Santa Cruz county, is set down by the *Sentinel* at 20,000,000 feet. The value of lime produced, $360,000; leather, $250,000; powder, $500,000; butter and cheese, $15,000.

Peter Gelabert, a native of Spain, living some fifteen miles from Stockton, on the French Camp road, was killed by his brother, James Gelabert, on Saturday night last, by being stabbed with a knife in the back, a little below the shoulder blade.

During the night of August 27th, the postoffice at Santa Cruz was entered by some one, who stole about $350 in stamps and greenbacks. No arrests made, or clue to the identity of the culprit obtained.

Although there are three freight trains running daily on the California Pacific Railroad, having a capacity of one thousand tons per day, the grain is rapidly accumulating along the line.

Sacramento, Nevada, Placer, and other strongholds of Republicanism, lost their Senators, yet Tuolumne, from which no such thing was expected, sent a Union man to the Senate.

The Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the San Joaquin was finished September 6th, and three trains of cars crossed it, one for San José, and two for Alameda.

The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church of Santa Clara will hold their annual camp-meeting, in the alameda, beginning on the 16th inst.

San Lorenzo rancho, Monterey, with 18,000 sheep, has been sold to Judge Currey, Mr. Shackleford and another party, for $100,000.

Mr. H. J. Johnson, who has been at the head of the editorial columns of the Oakland *Transcript* for some time past, has retired from that paper.

Stockton voted by a majority of 817 to give $300,000 to any company that will construct the proposed Stockton and Tulare Railroad.

A camp of Chinamen, near Hamilton, Butte county, was attacked on Tuesday night, and robbed of $20 or $30 in dust and coin.

A boy named Hazlett, aged 15 years, was accidentally killed near San José by being caught in a rope while climbing over a fence.

William Governeur Morris, of Napa, has been appointed Marshal of California by the President of the United States.

George L. Kingsley and brother killed twenty deer in the mountains east of Red Bluff, in less than three days.

A movement is on foot in Humboldt county to remove the county seat from Unionville to Winnemucca.

Mount Nebo school-house, in Burns district, in Sonoma county, was burned down September 1st.

The Sacramento Fruit Company dispatched two fruit cars to Chicago and New York last week.

The United States Branch Mint at Carson, Nev., has started up with full coining machinery.

S. D. Harris, a Republican of Yuba county, rode 70 miles on election day to cast his vote.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at San José on the morning of September 4th.

Young Gwin, a son of ex-Senator Gwin, has been elected to the Senate from Calaveras.

An opposition ferry to Oakland has received pledges for $50,000 worth of stock.

The Contra Costa Fair will commence at Pacheco September 13th.

Work is to be resumed on the Petaluma and Healdsburg Railroad.

A flock of wild geese passed over Sacramento on Friday night.

Tuolumne City will erect a first-class school-house.

Travel is lively between Virginia City and Reno.

Santa Cruz has a banking-house.

## Telegraphic Summary.

### American.

The health of Secretary Rawlins and of Senator Fessenden has occasioned great anxiety.

Great scarcity of water has been caused by the drought in New York and Philadelphia. The Croton supply is giving out rapidly, and there are no indications of rain.

The National Temperance Convention at Chicago adjourned, after adopting a platform of principles and an address to the people, prepared by Gerrit Smith, embodying the views set forth in his speech. The name finally adopted for the organization was the "National Temperance Party."

A dispatch from the agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Denver, states that 200,000 pounds of Colorado silver ore have been shipped from the end of that road by wagons, destined for London. It is believed that when the road is completed to Denver, an immense amount of rich ore will find its way East and to Europe for smelting. Seventy-five miles of the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad are now under contract, and will be completed by January first. This will carry the track to Kit Carson, on the Big Sandy, leaving but 150 miles to be finished to Denver.

### Foreign.

The crops in England this year will be unusually heavy.

The Nova Scotians are becoming more confirmed in their desire for annexation.

It is said that France will send no delegates to the Ecumenical Council.

Much uneasiness continues to be felt in regard to the health of the French Emperor.

It is reported that King William of Prussia is seriously, if not fatally, ill.

Bismarck is getting better.

Great preparations are making for the celebration of the Humboldt Centennial.

The Bohemians (of Bohemia) are celebrating the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Huss.

Burlingame has received a dispatch from Prince Kung, expressing his entire satisfaction with the treaty, and announcing that ratifications would be exchanged shortly.

Captain Burton, the African traveler, believes that Dr. Livingstone is a prisoner in the town of Lusceula, the capital of the Kingdom of Cossebee, and an expedition to search for him is talked of.

It is reported that ten thousand new Spanish troops are to set sail for Cuba shortly.

Minister Sickles has offered the mediation of the United States between the Cubans and Spain.

## Special Notices.

To-day the Pioneers of California celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the admission of this famous State into the National Union. All pioneers are presumed to be proud to-day. J. W. Tucker & Co. are pioneer jewelers, and have an establishment at 101 and 103 Montgomery street, worthy of the State, and deserving of the patronage of all their brother pioneers. From the toils of the pioneers a steady stream of gold has been flowing round the world these twenty years, and one of the streams has flowed through the store of J. W. Tucker & Co. Call and see into what beautiful things it has been wrought. All offered at lowest rates for cash.

REDINGTON'S FLORIDA WATER.—Poets may talk of "gales from spicy Araby," but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs *par excellence*, to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and its fragrance seems inexhaustible, even by long continued evaporation and diffusion.

Died of Liver Complaint, is a frequent but vague announcement. This consummation can be prevented in nine cases out of ten by the great Vegetable Liver Invigorator, "Mason & Hollard's Antimalaria." Wholesale depot, Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco.

We have seen the finest photographs extant produced by the celebrated firm of Bradley & Rulofson, pre-eminently the leaders of the art in San Francisco. Those who wish good work done in the most artistic style should not fail to call at this magnificent establishment, 429 Montgomery street, corner of Sacramento.

☞ Prices reduced. Closed on Sunday.

## Marriages.

RAMSBOTTOM–PACKARD—At the Lockeford House, San Joaquin county, Aug. 31, by Rev. J. J. Powell, John Ramsbottom, of San Joaquin City, to Ellen Packard, of Lockeford.

LYTLE–JELLY—In Sacramento, Sept. 5, at the residence of Samuel Jelly, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, George I. Lytle to Lizzie Jelly, both of Sacramento.

BOHANNON–OLMSTEAD—In Hydesville, Humboldt county, Aug. 19, Wm. C. Bohannon to Damy Olmstead.

PUTNAM–SHIPMAN—In this city, Sept. 2, by the Rev. Dr. Stone, S. O. Putnam to Mrs. Olivia Shipman.

CHAPMAN–DAUBENBISS—In Soquel, Aug. 18th, by Rev. W. A. Tenney, Mr. Geo. W. Chapman to Miss Martha, daughter of John Daubenbiss, Esq., all of Soquel.

BARNES–BILLUPS—Near Chico, Aug. 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. M. Armstrong, Mr. James Barnes to Miss Armetta Billups.

HAPGOOD–BROAD—In Sacramento, Sept. 4, by the Rev. I. E. Dwinell, E. D. Hapgood to Lizzie Broad, both of Elka.

WORLAY–HARELSON—Near Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, Sept. 5, J. E. Worlay to Ella S. Harelson.

DIVER–WESTLAKE—In this city, Sept. 6, by the Rev. Jesse Wood, R. A. Diver, of this city, to Jennie M. Westlake, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Deaths.

TURNER—At Mott Haven, N. Y., Gracie, only daughter of George M. and Lizzie A. Turner, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 23 days.

BROWN—In this city, Aug. 18, F. W. Brown, a native of Maine, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 51 years.

ULLMAN—At Vienna, Austria, Aug. 10, Mme. Katharina Ullman, mother of Maurice Ullman, of this city, aged 72 years.

FERGUSON—In this city, Sept. 1, Louisa Fanning, wife of George Ferguson, a native of Nantucket, Mass., aged 55 years, 9 months.

ABBOTT—In this city, Sept. 5, Charles Abbott, a native of New Hampshire.

BROWNE—At Redding, Conn., Aug. 16, Mrs. Sophia Augusta Browne, mother of J. W. Browne and of Mrs. Edward F. Hall, Jr., of this city, aged 58 years.

BENTLEY—In this city, Sept. 7, Grace H., daughter of Rev. Robert and Frank H. Bentley, aged 21 months and 24 days.

**Asthmatics** are afforded instantaneous relief from the painful respiration incident to Asthma by the use of KIDDER'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES. They remove the stifling sensation, thus permitting repose at night in a natural position. They are of great value for purifying the atmosphere of sick rooms, the aroma being delightful.

Agents for the Pacific Coast, CHARLES LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

**Homœopathic Medicines**

In assorted cases. Sugar of Milk, Pellets, Triturations, Tinctures, Guaco, Cactus Grandiflorus. American and German Works. Also, Humphrey's Specifics and Pond's Extract. All at wholesale and retail, by

S. ADAMS & CO.
344 Bush Street.

☞ A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

## Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

**Rogers, Geo. E**—Assayer, No. 512 California Street. Ores carefully assayed. Gold and Silver Ores worked. J. A. Mars. H. H. Lawrence.

BOOK-BINDERS.

**Bartling & Kimball**—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., southwest corner Sansome.

**Hicks, D. & Co**—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 543 Clay Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

**Appleton, D. E. & Co**—Booksellers and Publishers, importers of Jonathan Crookes' Pocket Cutlery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, etc., 508 & 510 Montgomery St.

**Bancroft, H. H. & Co**—609 Montgomery Street, cover the entire ground, from the smallest article at retail to the entire fitting out of the largest Book and Stationery Store at wholesale.

**Loomis, W. E**—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

**Mosse, D'Alva**—For suitable Paper and Monograms, go to 632 Washington St., above Montgomery.

**Roman, A. & Co**—Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Publishers of the Overland Monthly, etc., etc., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

**Beers, H. M. & Co**—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of and dealers in Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, No. 238 Kearny Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

**Holmes, H. T**—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE

**Haynes & Lawton**—Importers China, Glass, Earthen Ware, etc., 516 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

**Rosenbaum, Fr. H. & Co**—Importers of French Plate, Chance's White Crystal Sheet, Window Glass, etc., 421 and 423 Battery Street.

CORDAGE.

**Tubbs & Co**—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory, 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

**Price, M**—Cutler, 110 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

**Hatch, T. H. & Co**—General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Dairy Produce, Etc., 320 Front Street.

**Stearns, Wm. H**—Dairy Produce, Honey and Eggs, sole agents for Baldwin's Butter, 50 and 51 Washington Market, Washington Street.

DENTISTS.

**Knox, Henry E., D. D. S**—No. 19 Post Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

**Park, Dr. F. A**—Dentist, No. 7 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

**Adams, S. & Co**—Pioneer Druggists. Wholesale Agency for Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines at 344 Bush St.

**Gates, Justin & Bro**—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

**Langley, Charles & Co**—Wholesale Druggists, Southwest corner Battery and Clay, San Francisco.

**McDonald, R. H. & Co**—Importing Druggists and Agents for Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, San Francisco and New York.

**Redington, Hostetter & Co**—Wholesale Druggists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plantation Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

**Steele, James G. & Co**—Chemists and Apothecaries, 521 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

ENGRAVERS.

**Truworthy, P. M**—Engraver of Stencil Plates, Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FANCY GOODS.

**Logan & Co**—427 Montgomery Street, dealers in best Berlin Zephyr Wool, Fancy Goods and Materials for Needlework.

FIREARMS.

**Curry, N. & Bro**—Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols of every description, 517 Battery Street.

FIREWORKS.

**Giorgiani, A**—Importer and Commission Merchant, and wholesale dealer in Fireworks of all kinds, 421 Washington Street.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

**Precht & Eggers**—Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

**Weston, C. W**—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

**Pearce, H. D**—Manufacturer and Importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

GROCERS.

**Breed & Chase**—Wholesale dealers in Groceries and Provisions, corner Battery and Clay Streets.

HAIR JEWELRY.

**Cook, Mrs. C**—First Premium Hair Jewelry, No. 519 Montgomery Street, between Clay and Commercial.

HATTERS.

**Adams**, the Hatter, can be found at 637 Washington Street. Call and see him.

**Meussdorffer, E**—Hat and Cap Manufacturer, 635 and 637 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

**Thiele, J**—Manufacturer of Hats and Caps, 535 Commercial Street.

**The Hat Store**, No. 647 Washington Street, San Francisco, is "the" place to buy your Hats.

HAY AND GRAIN.

**Miller & Hall**—Dealers in Hay, Grain and Feed, 21 and 23 Spear Street, between Market and Mission, San Francisco.

**Morrow, Geo. & Co**—Dealers in Hay, Grain and Feed of all kinds, 39 Clay Street.

**Nichols, Wm. H. & Co**—General Commission Merchants, and dealers in Hay, Grain and Feed, corner of Drumm and Sacramento Streets.

JEWELRY.

**Titcomb & Williams**—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware, 305 Montgomery Street, up stairs.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

**Craftsmen's Life Insurance Co. of New York**—E. H. Shaw & Co., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 432 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

**Home Mutual (Fire & Marine) Insurance Co**—15 Merchants' Exchange, California Street. Geo. S. Mann, President. W. H. Stevens, Secretary.

**Manhattan** (of New York) **and Phœnix** (of Brooklyn) Fire Insurance Companies. Assets, $2,500,000. R. B. Swain & Co., Agents, 224 California St.

**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston**—Incorporated 1835. Everson & Haine, General Agents, N.W. cor. Sutter and Montgomery Sts.

**Occidental Insurance Co**—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office, S.W. cor. Montgomery and California Sts. Chr. Christiansen, Pres't. B. Rothschild, Sec'y.

**Pacific Insurance Co**—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, $1,550,000. Jonathan Hunt, President. A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 422 California Street.

**People's Insurance Co**—Fire and Marine. C. P. MacDermot, President. John H. Wise, Vice-Pres't. H. G. Horner, Secretary. 16 New Merchants' Exchange.

**Union Insurance Co**—Nos. 416 and 418 California Street, Fire and Marine. Gustave Touchard, President. Charles D. Haven, Secretary.

**United States Life Insurance Co.**, of New York. B. J. Dorsey, General Agent, 41 and 42 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

**Washington Life Insurance Co. of New York**—Cash assets over $2,500,000. McKenney & Linderman, Gen'l Ag'ts Pacific coast, 131 Montgom'y St.

IRON WORKS.

**Hanscom & Co**—Etna Iron Works, southeast cor. First and Tehama Streets. Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

**Palmer, Knox & Co**—Golden State Iron Works 19 and 21 First Street, San Francisco.

LAWYERS.

**Cowles & Drown**—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

**Gray & Haven**—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedesdorff Streets.

MACHINERY.

**Berry, W. O. M. & Co**—Agents for Eastern Machinery Builders, and importers Portable Engines, Wood-working Machinery, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Machinists' Tools, etc., 114 California St., San Francisco.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**Hook, E. & G. G**—Manufacturers of Church Organs, Boston, Mass. Edward T. Peirce, Agent, 536 Market Street, San Francisco.

PAINT.

**Fillery's** Patent India Rubber Cement and Paint, Geo. T. Bromley, Agent for the Patent Right, 226 Jackson Street, corner of Battery.

PAINTERS.

**Bernard, C. A**—House and Sign Painter, No. 628 Commercial Street. All orders promptly executed in the best style of the art.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

**Clark, G. W**—Importer and wholesale and retail dealer in Paper Hangings and Window Shades, 333 Pine Street, below Montgomery.

PATENT AGENTS.

**Dewey & Co**—United States and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers Mining and Scientific Press, 414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

**Smith, C. W. M**—United States and European Patent Office, 526 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

**Morse, G. D**—Photographic Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery Street.

POULTRY AND GAME.

**Cook, J. H**—Game and Poultry Dealer, Stalls 48 and 49 Washington Market.

POWDER.

**Bandmann, Neilsen & Co**—210 Front Street, Agents Giant Powder, for blasting purposes.

PRINTERS.

**Bacon & Company**—Still continue at the old stand, 536 Clay St., below Montgomery, and give satisfaction to all who employ them, in time, quality and price.

**Carmany, John H. & Co**—Book and Job Printers, Publishers of The Pacific, Commercial Herald, Stock Circular, etc., Southwest cor. Washington and Battery.

**Carr, M. D. & Co**—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff Street.

**Cubery & Co**—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

**Dondero, C. & Co**—Printers, 520 and 522 Clay . . Printing done in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

**Eastman, Frank**—Book and Job Printer, (Franklin Printing Office) 509 Clay Street. Give him a call.

**Mullin, Mahon & Co**—Book and Job Printers, No. 505 Clay Street, southwest corner of Sansome. Briefs and Transcripts promptly and correctly printed.

**Spaulding & Barto**—Mining and Scientific Press Book and Job Printing Office, No. 414 Clay Street, below Sansome, San Francisco. Music promptly printed.

**Sterett's, B. F**—Steam Printing office, 532 Clay St. Every description of Printing at reasonable rates.

**Winterburn, Jos. & Co**—Fancy, Book, Card and Job Printers and Electrotypers, 417 Clay Street, below Sansome.

REAL ESTATE.

**Carter, Chas. D**—Real Estate Agent, office of the "San Francisco Real Estate Circular," 410 California street, two doors west of the Bank of California.

**McKee, J. W**—Real Estate Agent, Alameda Railroad Station, Alameda, Cal.

**Reynolds, C. H. & Co**—Real Estate office, 329 Montgomery Street. Particular and Prompt attention paid to purchasing and selling City Property.

SILVER WARE.

**Vanderslice, W. K & Co**—Silversmiths, manufacture and sell all kinds of Solid Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, 810 Montgomery St., above Jackson.

TAILORS.

**Lancaster, J**—Merchant Tailor, 652 Washington Street, near Kearny.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

**California Type Foundry Co**—Wm. Faulkner & Son, Agents, No. 411 Clay Street. Every article used in a Printing Office for sale at the lowest prices.

WOOD, COAL, ETC.

**Earle & Waters**—Dealers in all kinds of Coal and Charcoal, No. 32 Spear Street, between Market and Mission streets.

**Storm & Dwyer**—Wholesale and retail dealers in Wood and Coal. Order office, No. 329 Montgomery St., near Cal'a. Yard and Mill, Berry St., near foot of Third.

**Ebbets, Arthur M**—Importer and dealer in Coal, Nos. 113 and 115 Sacramento Street, below Davis, San Francisco.

WIRE WORKERS.

**Hallidie, A. S. & Co**—Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Wire Rope of all kinds. Agents for Morgan's Plumbago Crucibles, 510 Front Street.

## Home Circle.

### The Kitten's Complaint.

I am a kitten just six months old,
A regular beauty, I've often been told.
You may search through all the country round,
But a finer kitten will not be found;
And though it is true, as poets sing,
That beauty isn't the principal thing,
It surely is nothing more than right
To be glad one wasn't born a fright.
I think that I must have had a mother,
But before I could tell one paw from the other,
Somebody took me out of the hay,
Carried me miles and miles away,
Saying, coolly: "I thought that may be,
You'd like a kitten to please the baby."
Please the baby! just think of that—
What a horrible fate for a cat!
Mean little wretch! what his mother can see
Lovely in him, is a wonder to me.
He clutched at my throat till I gasped in despair,
He jerked at my whiskers and pulled at my hair;
He poked his fat fingers straight into my eyes,
And laughed with delight at my pitiful cries.
Once, when he dragged me about by my tail,
And nobody came at my sorrowful wail,
I gave him a scratch in his face so red—
And what do you think his mother said?—
Beat me, and called me an ugly old cat!
Called him her lamb, and such nonsense as that!
Now I should really like to know,
If there's any reason that you can show,
Why a baby that can only creep and cry,
Has a better right in the world than I?
I've made up my mind that the case is clear,
That if somebody doesn't interfere,
And take me away from that horrible child,
My cruel tortures will drive me wild;
Somebody'll surely find me lying,
One of these mornings, dead or dying,
And then, if your heart has ever known pity,
Pray say: "Here lies an unfortunate kitty,
(Who might have lived to be known to fame)
*Killed by baby!—what a shame!*"

### Neander's Last Birthday.

Neander sits in his leathern chair, sunk in deep thought, shading with his hand the aching eyes, which for three years have been half blinded. Some one taps gently upon his shoulder. Pushing back with his hand the bushy locks from his forehead, and slightly raising his head, Neander says pleasantly: "Come in!"

"Augustus, thou incorrigible child, what, dreaming so early in the morning?"

"Is it thou, Hannah? I thought the amanuensis knocked at the door."

"There is another good story for the world to tell about my learned, absent-minded brother, who, when he was a student and his beloved Camisol Noodt tried to teach him to smoke, made the slight mistake of taking Camisol's finger instead of his own, and very comfortably stuffing it into the pipe; who once took a clothes-brush out of his pocket in his lecture-room instead of his note-book; and walked through the streets with a broom under his arm instead of an umbrella; who walked one day with his amanuensis, with one foot in the gutter all the way, and at last, surprised at one foot being shorter than the other, called out in terror: 'Ulenhuth, I am lame!' who—"

"That will do, my dear little scolding mother—I will do better, if such an old stick as I am, can do so!" said Neander with a quiet smile, looking lovingly into his sister's eyes.

"Oh, child, I was only joking! Thou art exactly right as thou art, for me and all thy many friends and pupils. And now—God's blessing on thy birthday!"

"Thank you, Hannah! The dear God has blessed my life most abundantly hitherto. Now at its evening, I can say with my glorious young friend, Herman Rossel:

'The life within, now as it takes its flight,
Seems a most wondrous life of high delight.'

It far transcends all sickness and infirmity of the poor body, often weary of life."

"Dost thou know, Augustus, for what I have been praying to God for thee this morning? That he would call old Hannah to himself before her helpless grown-up child!"

Neander lovingly pressed his sister's hand.

In this grateful pressure of the hand, in Hannah's last quiet words, we see the intimate relation of this remarkable pair, whom the Berlin people had for a long time good-naturedly called the "Neander children."

We scarcely think of one of the "Neander children" without the other, although they were so entirely different. Extremes here meet in their hearty mutual affection. Hannah, small in person, and, in spite of her 73 years, wonderfully active, practical, cheerful, overflowing with humor, is the gayly-bound supplement to the learned, thoughtful, pious book of her brother.

What his faithful chum Noodt had been to the unpractical, helpless Gottingen student, such was Hannah for all the rest of Neander's life. In Hamburg she had been like a mother to this brother, twelve years her junior—the "child" of the family; for his sake she had sacrificed a youthful fancy and remained unmarried; and, in her care for the helplessness of the "child," she followed him to Heidelberg and Berlin with her mother and sisters, the beautiful Henrietta and Betty, with the intention never again to leave her brother. Neander had never had the slightest thought of choosing another companion. When a lady friend once joked him upon the subject, he gave her a long, perplexed look, and then asked anxiously: "How could I find time for it!"

Sister Hannah is everything to Neander. With rare self-sacrifice and devotion, she gave up every hour to him, because there is no hour when he can do without her. For thirty years she has not been to the theatre or a social company, although she dearly loves a good play and pleasant society; for Augustus would have to spend the whole evening alone at home, as he does not like to go into company. Hannah supplies every want of her brother's outward life. If Hannah brings his breakfast or a glass or water, Neander knows that he must be hungry or thirsty; if Hannah gives him a spoonful of medicine, he takes it like a child; if Hannah lays out for him a new garment and takes away the old, he puts it on unknowingly. Only once, on this last point, the brother had been a little self-willed, but never again, because Hannah had been not a little frightened by it.

Neander, namely, went one morning to college with his amanuensis. He was, as usual, deep in learned discourse with his companion, a favorite pupil, when his old servant came running breathlessly after him, calling out: "Mr. Professor! Mr. Professor!"

"Is it you, Karl? What is the matter?"

Karl carried, folded up under his arm, a very useful article of clothing. As he opened it and showed it hesitatingly to his master, he stammered out: "Miss Hannah found these on the chair by the Professor's bed, and was afraid that the Professor was going to his lecture without them—so I brought them after him."

Not without anxiety did Neander open his coat and look down; relieved by the glance, he said: "Take them back, Karl, and tell Miss Hannah that I have some on."

"But the Professor has only this one pair?"

"You are right, dear Karl, I remember that this morning the tailor laid something on the chair at the side of the bed, and if so, on the top of the others—so I put them on."

Who can laugh at this, or ridicule it? Nothing but a smile of emotion passes over our face; this *man* in faith and knowledge is, in practical life, an innocent *child!*

Every afternoon Hannah takes her brother's arm and leads him out into the Thiergarten. If Hannah is prevented by illness, she orders one of "her students" to walk with the Professor. Oh, what a treat it is for the one so ordered! Hannah has found by experience that it is not safe for the Professor to be alone in the confusion of the Berlin streets. She risked it once—and only once! Augustus went out, and did not return at the appointed time. Hannah waited hour after hour in mortal agony. Dorothy and Karl went out to seek their lost master. Hannah was just going to alarm the police, when a drosky stopped at the door, and Neander stepped out with a student. Lost in thought, he had gone through the streets, without knowing whither he went. At last he looked up and around, and found himself in an unknown place. He tried in vain to find his way. Suddenly a bright thought came to him—a drosky! The drosky stopped; Neander stepped in. The drosky did not move; Neander did not notice it; he was lost in thought again, until the driver turned and asked him, not very pleasantly: "Well, where do you want to go?"

"Home, my good man!"

"But where do you live?"

Neander looked at him in surprise: "I thought, my good man, that you would know, as you are a drosky driver."

"But don't you know in what street and number you live?"

Neander shook his head, and made a great effort to remember where he had lived for so many years in vain! Fortunately a student came along, who took him home.

### Barbara Fritchie.

All who remember Whittier's poem will be interested in the following account:

Died, at her residence in West Patrick Street, at midnight, on Friday last, Mrs. Barbara Fritchie, relict of the late John Caspar Fritchie, at the advanced age of 96 years and 15 days. This venerable matron, who has lived through events of nearly a century, was vouchsafed her memory to the last, and such general good health as the infirmities of age allow. Her maiden name was Hauer. She was born at Lancaster, Penn., December 3d, 1766, a subject of the British crown, but removed to this city while a child. She remembered the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the scenes of the Revolution; was familiar with scenes in the career of General Washington, and shared in the popular joy upon the announcement of peace. In quiet domestic life, she literally grew up with the nation's growth and participated in its passing history. In middle age she witnessed the second war of Independence, and when the sands of life ran low, justly regarded the rebellion which hangs like a cloud over the hopes of freemen as the saddest period of her protracted existence. To one thus strongly identified with the origin, welfare, and prosperity of the republic, loyalty necessarily became a deep-seated sentiment, and accordingly, when the rebels were expelled from this city, on the memorable 12th of September last, the venerable lady, as the last act of devotion to her country, stood at her front door, grasping the glorious star-spangled banner in token of loyalty, and to welcome by this expressive act the Federal troops who came to deliver their fellow countrymen from the contamination of treason. On Sunday last her mortal remains were interred in the cemetery of the evangelical Dutch Reformed Church, of which she was a consistent and exemplary member for more than four-score years. Peace to her memory.

Mrs. Fritchie's industry, domestic economy, liberal charities, and generous hospitality are proverbial. She was fond of all that was good and right in business and recreation. Her chief indulgence was flower culture, in which her success so far exceeded other florists that on all festive occasions her garden was sure to furnish the most beautiful contributions. All who were connected with hospital service for the relief of the sick and wounded Federal soldiers will recollect her daily contributions of delicacies, often prepared by her own hand, and always liberally dispensed. Honored in her life, she is gratefully and lovingly remembered by kindred, friends, and fellow-citizens. Such was Mrs. Barbara Fritchie—loyal and pious in life—blessed in death.

GIDEON BANTY.

### Bobby Robb's Little Sermon.

Yesterday morning Bobby Robb climbed up into his grandmother's arm-chair, and preached this little sermon to the children in the nursery:

"*Beloved Hearers and Chil'ren:* I'm a goin' to preach to you about shoes. It was what my aunty told me oncet, and it is true. Every mornin', beloved hearers and chil'ren, there's two pairs of shoes a standin' by every boy's and girl's bed—not by the cradles, coz babies don't know enough. Well, one pair of these shoes is nice, and makes you good-natured and pleasant, and the other pair is all wrong, and makes you just as cross as tigers. If you put on the good pair, you'll walk through the day just as good and cheerful as a birdy-bird, and everybody'll like to hear you comin', and your step'll be just like the music of a beautiful hand-organ, with little men and women all dancing round and round; and everywheres you go, things will seem all right and nice, and you won't even mind having your face washed, nor your hair curled, if they don't pull too awful. But if you put on the other pair, you won't have any comfort, and nobody won't want you, and everything will kind o' *creak*. Now, my hearers and chil'ren, (O, Mary Ann! mamma said you mustn't jump your witch-box while any of us was a preachin'!) Now, my hearers, 'emember these two kind o' shoes is by everybody's bed every morning. You can't see 'em; but they're there, and all you've got to do is to say, I'll put my feet in the good-natured shoes, and wear 'em all day, and not forget it, and you'll do bully. But just as sure as you don't, your feet'll slip into the bad shoes afore you know it; and then look out!

"Now, my hearers and chil'ren, I must get down. The breakfass-bell is a ringin'. I want you all to 'emember what I just said to you—and another thing: if you've got on your good-natured shoes this morning, you'll wait for me till I get my hair brushed, coz I've been preachin,' an' we all ought to start fair if there's griddle-cakes.—*Hearth and Home.*

### Packing the Valise.

Little Fanny was going away with her papa for a short visit to one of her aunts. The important business of packing her valise had been left, at her own request, to herself.

"I have seen you do it many times, mother; I am sure I shall make out very well."

Mother smiled, but gave the desired permission.

By and by, Fanny came slowly down stairs, and said, rather hesitatingly, "I am afraid, mother, I shall need a larger valise; I can't get half the things into this one I have laid out to take."

"Mother will soon be up and see about it, Fanny, dear," said her mother, cheerily. "Perhaps I can improve upon your packing."

So one thing after another was laid out, refolded, and carefully put back again, and it really seemed as though they had shrunk themselves into half their former space. Every little nook and crevice of room was economized; and mother remarked when she had finished, "You can fill up this space with a dozen nice apples, if you like, for your little cousins."

"I don't know how you did it, mother," said Fanny, thoughtfully.

"It was because I had a method about it. I thought over every piece I put in. I worked slowly, and was satisfied that each article was in its best place before I left it. There is nothing that saves time and labor like order and thinking well over anything. Now, in the morning I think well on my day's work before I begin it. Sometimes I write the items down, but not always. Then I follow my plan as nearly as possible. In this way, I certainly accomplish a third more than I should do without any method. So, Fanny, learn a useful lesson from this packing experience. You often complain that the day is too short for all you wish to do. Put method into your doings, and you will be surprised to find how it saves time. 'Let all things be done decently and in order,' is a Scriptural direction."—*Child's World.*

ONCE MORE.—To have been almost persuaded, and yet not to be a Christian, *will lead to endless regrets;* for will not this thought bubble up in the seething soul amidst its torments forever: "I was almost persuaded to repent: why did I go on in sin? I was almost persuaded to put my trust in Jesus, wherefore did I cling still to my self-righteousness and vain ceremonies? I was almost persuaded to forsake my evil companions, and to become a servant of God, but I am now cast away forever, where no more persuasions can melt my heart."


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From the New York *Independent* of July 22d, 1869, we take the following with regard to the OVERLAND MONTHLY:

"Among the few things *not* sensational, the still fewer which give us vastly more than they promise, is the *Overland Monthly*. Coming from San Francisco, it brings with it somewhat of the breadth, the freshness, the freedom of the far Pacific seas. It more than hints of the inexhaustible and as yet almost untouched wealth of the California vales and mountains; it reflects the brightness of their vivid colors, the exhilaration of their wonderful atmospheres. It is really refreshing to turn away from the stereotyped, much-harped on themes of the distinguished, from the old things run so deep into the ruts of dullness, to names that we never heard before, and to themes new, unique, healthy, and suggestive. Then it is so delightful to find something a great deal better than you expected—so much more delightful than to expect a great deal, to be disappointed. Only we wonder that a thing can be so good that we hear so little about; though that is the very reason, probably, why we *do* hear so little about it."

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Thorough external applications will be sufficient in some cases; but when not, take it internally—a half tea-spoonful or more, in sweetened water, in the morning, at noon, and on retiring at night. In cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism always take it internally before applying it. In cases of Neuralgia take it internally, and repeat the bathing once in ten minutes for half an hour, if necessary; then, if not relieved, apply something warm—hot flannel, for instance. When the system is much affected take it as for a cold, so as to produce perspiration.

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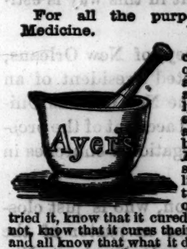


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They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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**Health's Delicious Elixir.** It is almost worth while to have a touch of Dyspepsia, or a bilious headache, or a twinge of bilious colic, or a feeling of debility, in order to realize the delightful effect of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. The remedy, as it bubbles in the goblet like champagne, is so pleasant, so refreshing, that it is positive enjoyment to drink it, and as a tonic, evacuant, and anti-bilious preparation, it is far more efficacious than any of the sickening drags usually prescribed. Sold by all druggists.

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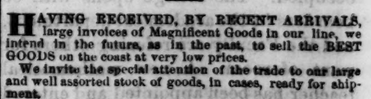

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## Farm and Garden.

### Torrent Hymn.

I.

The torrent fills the air
With a terrible voice of prayer;
"God the Lord!
From the hollow of Thy hand,
In the darkness of the land
I was poured;
And in solitude I beat
Round thy dimly shining feet
On the scaur,
While thou standest looking down
Upon multitude and town
From afar;
While the black lake broodeth still,
Hark! the voices of the hill
How they die!
And I answer deep and loud,
To the passing thunder-cloud,
With a cry!
Lo! the seasons of the year
Glide below thee with no fear,
While still thou leanest here
On thy sword,—
Yea, stilly night and day thou dost gaze on sea and shore,
On thy feet the rainbow hovers and my troubled waters roar,
While below thee in the valleys, men adore and implore
God the Lord!"

II.

Full clear the torrent saith
To the heart that hearkeneth:
"God the Lord!
Who shall meet thee in thy might,
Who shall stay thee if thou smite
With thy sword?
In a solitary place
Where the silence of thy face
Dwells like snow,
Thou abidest night and day,
And the troubled waters play
Down below;
There is stillness in thy skies,
And the wonder of thine eyes
None may sound;
On thy face there is no change,
While thy shadow falleth strange
All around;
Yea, from silent height to height
Goes the murmur of thy might,
And the people name thy light
And thy word;
And stilly evermore thou abidest out of reach,
On thy feet the rainbow flutters, and my waters boil for speech,
While from valley unto valley mortals preach and beseech
God the Lord!"

—*The Spectator.*

### Training Horses to be Safe.

It is easy to train a horse not to be dangerous. It is easy, but it requires patience and good sense in the trainer, and good sense in the colt too. Some colts are natural fools and can never have sense trained into them. It is not at all difficult to train a young horse to be gentle and quiet under almost any circumstances; and if something unusual should terrify him, he would run to his master sooner than run away from him. A horse properly trained will always look to the rider or driver in the time of fright, for protection; and instead of kicking and tearing everything to pieces, when scared, he will, when he sees you standing by him, and feels your hand on his head or on the rein, put his trust in you, and regard you as his only hope in time of danger.

This was often illustrated during the war. All who served in the cavalry or artillery force have seen how terribly frightened a horse appeared the moment his rider tumbled from the saddle. It mattered not how loud the thunder of the guns roared in battle, nor how great the confusion in the hour of deadly strife—the horse seemed unconscious of danger until left alone without a rider or attendant. The moment the rider's hold was released and the steed found himself separated from the one he was trained to regard as his protector, that moment he becomes furiously wild, and would begin to neigh and run in every direction, oftentimes pressing into the group in the front rank, seeming to find comfort by rubbing his sides against the legs of the riders of other horses.

Every farmer who raises colts, could, with a little care, make them familiar with the saddle and harness on their back or under their belly, and also teach them to hold back a carriage on a down hill grade, by bracing their hips against it. A horse taught in that way, would not be scared if the rotten breast-strap should give way or the pole break, and let the carriage against him.

### Small Farms Most Profitable.

Small farms always do return the largest profit. There are thousands of farmers all over the United States who would make more clean money to dispose of one-half their land and work the remainder thoroughly, than they now make by going over such a large breadth. Still, large farms *can* be cultivated with more net profit to the proprietor than small ones by proper management. Yet, according to the present system of management, small farms do return the most profit. The reason of this is that a farmer with a small number of acres is more apt to till better, manure more bountifully, and perform every operation more thoroughly than if he were required to work double the number of acres. If a farmer, for example, works twenty acres he must necessarily keep a good team, and as complete an assortment of tools and farm implements as if he were cultivating fifty acres. A good team will usually perform all the labor on a farm of fifty acres, and require a very little more care and feed than if they performed only the labor of a twenty-acre farm. Taking this view of the subject, it will be perceived that it costs comparatively more to carry on a small farm than a large one. But the chief argument against large farms is that farmers are liable to work over a great breadth of land without doing every part of the cultivation thoroughly. The man with a small farm will make more manure in comparison to his neighbor who cultivates twice as much land as himself. For this reason: the farmer who has the greatest breadth of cultivatable acres will not usually raise as bountiful crops as if he tilled only half of the amount of land. A thorough-going farmer may cultivate fifty acres with as satisfactory profit, acre for acre, as he can till twenty, if he manage judiciously.

### Improvement in Grain.

Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has shown, that the finest and best samples of seed, continued for years, will improve the quality and quantity of the product. A better wheat is thus raised, even a variety may be established. On this principle, in farm stock, we have the short-horn, the blooded horses, and the different breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, etc. Experiments have not been made on the human species, but the same, no doubt, holds good there.

We plant and sow "as it comes." We take the seed of the same grain that we use in the aggregate, and sow it. Is not this the case almost always? Corn is an exception to some extent—but why do we except corn? Because it is handy to select. But why select it at all? Because it is understood to be good. Analogically, then, it is good to do the same with wheat, oats, barley, etc. But this is less easily done, we therefore neglect it. How long will it take a farmer to go through his wheat and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or a quarter—or even a pint of seed? This pint sowed will be sufficient to form a test crop. The best heads taken from this again, and sowed, will yield another test crop, from which should be taken as before: and so on for a number of years, say half a dozen—more still better—but three or four years will work a decided difference. But the thing should be continued from selected wheat every time. In this way grain can be improved and crops enlarged. There will be larger grains, earlier maturity and getter growth.—*Rural World.*

### Deep Plowing.

Mr. Fuller, who is well known as being prominently connected with the Little Miami Railroad, is also a farmer, and farms on rather an extensive scale. Early in the spring he visited one of his farms where several plows were at work, preparing the soil for corn. Mr. F. was horrified when he saw that the ground was being turned up only three or four inches deep! Considerably irritated, he ordered every plow to be stopped.

"Now, put two teams to a plow, and go into the soil not less than ten inches deep."

Of course it was necessary to obey. But when Mr. Fuller's back was turned his plowmen chuckled among themselves, ridiculing him as a fancy farmer, who imagined that he knew more than those born and brought up on a farm. They also set up a stake between the common and deep plowing, so that hereafter they could show him that all his extra expense in plowing deep was money thrown away.

Of course, the corn crop is not yet ripe. But the plowmen are greatly chagrined in looking at the difference between the two parts of the field. All good judges say that there will be twice the yield on the deeply plowed ground over that plowed in the common way.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A RECEIPT WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The Ohio *Cultivator* says the following receipt is worth a thousand dollars to every housekeeper: "Take a pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, and put them in a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a small jug or jar; soak all your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes well covered with water add one tea-cup full of the washing fluid, boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly with some suds, then rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and every poor, tired woman should try it.

TOMATO WINE.—Take any quantity of ripe tomatoes, wash and press from them the juice, strain, and to every gallon add four pounds (avoirdupois) crushed sugar. Let it stand until it is done fermenting, keeping the cask filled with fresh juice as above. When done fermenting, draw off, without agitation, and bottle. Will be prime in six to twelve months. The yellow tomato makes a white wine with yellow tinge; and red a dark-colored wine, of course.

LEMON-WATER ICE, OR SHERBET.—To half a pint of lemon juice, add the grated rind of two lemons, three pints of water, and three-quarters of a pound of fine white sugar, or more, if necessary; let these stand until a syrup is formed, then strain it, mix it well, and freeze as ice cream; when half frozen, beat into it the whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth, with half a pound of fine white sugar.

DIARRHŒA.—It is a very common disease in summer-time. Cholera is nothing more than exaggerated diarrhœa. When a man has died of diarrhœa, he has died of cholera in reality. It may be well for travelers to know, that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness in the bowels, is absolute quietude on a bed; nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled, and taken with salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Every step taken in diarrhœa, every spoonful of liquid, only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune may be lessened by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly round the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

DISINFECTION OF CISTERN-WATER.—In a recent issue we published an article recommending the use of the permanganate of potassa as an effectual means of ridding cistern-water of deleterious organic matter. We have since received a letter from a farmer residing in Shelbyville, Ill., who complains that he can get no permanganate where he lives, and that he has found upon inquiry that it costs fifty cents an ounce in New York. At this rate, he says, it will cost him twenty dollars to cleanse his cistern once, and for which sum he can build a new cistern with an excellent filter. As it is not necessary that the permanganate used should be chemically pure, our correspondent will find that what is known to the trade as impure permanganate of potassa will answer every purpose, and that this article can be purchased for seventy five cents a pound at any wholesale druggist's. Filters are useful for coarser impurities, and in general sufficiently purify the water, although they do not separate all organic germs.

HOW TO STACK HAY.—Considerable loss annually results to farmers who are deficient in barn room, and consequently compelled to stack a portion of their hay, in consequence of the inartistic manner in which many stacks are built. When being made, they show fair proportions, and on being raked down are regarded by the builder as models of proportion, but as they commence settling, all their symmetry disappears. They are lopsided; uncouth shoulders protrude, and the finely-formed apex partially disappears in the center of the stack. The consequence is that the mass does not shed rain well, as much of it filters down through the body of the stack, and rots it. The fault, on the part of the stacker, in such cases, is in not tramping his hay enough, and keeping the core of the stack sufficiently elevated above the circumjacent portions.

HEAVES IN HORSES.—Seeing spearmint and other articles recommended in your last number for horses, prompts me to mention my experience with another valuable herb in the cure of this distressing and troublesome complaint. Feed no hay to the horse for thirty-six or forty-eight hours, and give only a pailful of water at a time. Then throw an armful of well-cured smartweed before him, and let him eat all he will. In all cases where the cells of the lungs are not broken down, great relief, if not a permanent cure, will follow. I have seen a horse, with the heaves as bad as I ever saw, cured by one dose. Smartweed is valuable for many purposes, and should be gathered and cured in the season, and laid away for use when needed.—*D. Ransom, M. D.*

THERE is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of clover, one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain an abundance of lime for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Don't can or dry all your blackberries. Save some for wine. This is how it is made: Scald the fruit. The juice will then pass out easily. Allow for every two quarts of clear juice, one quart of soft water and three pounds of white coffee sugar (some prefer brown sugar); let the bung of the keg or barrel remain open until fermentation ceases. Then close the bung tightly, and place the barrel where it will not be disturbed for some months. Bottle the wine eight months after it is made.

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—Wheat, sixty pounds; corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds; oats, thirty-two pounds; barley, forty-six pounds; buckwheat, fifty-six pounds; Irish potatoes, sixty pounds; sweet potatoes, sixty pounds; onions, fifty-seven pounds; beans, sixty pounds; bran, twenty pounds; clover seed, sixty pounds; timothy seed, forty-five pounds; blue grass seed, fourteen pounds; dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.

A SON of George T. Emery, of Portland, Maine, is largely engaged in the silk culture in this State. In company with a Mr. Tilson, he has taken a building at San Gabriel, in which he can feed five hundred thousand silk worms.


Report of the Committee

(Composed of the best Mechanical Talent in the State, all Practical Men)

ON SEWING MACHINES,

State Fair of California.

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Sewing Machines.

AFTER A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF THIS New and Beautiful Machine, viewing it as we do in its mechanical points, we consider that it is worthy of much praise, particularly that portion of its arrangement by which the REVERSIBLE MOTION is obtained, which is simplicity itself, and in our opinion worthy of special consideration. Also the complete and positive control over the Tension, as exhibited in this Machine, along with the arrangement for taking up the Slack of the Thread, as was shown in sewing without any alteration, and without any stoppage of Machine, *from the Finest Lace to Four Ticknesses of Leather.*

Your Committee, therefore, after a close and careful investigation, consider it **The Best and Most Improved Machine now in Use,** and award it **The First and Highest Premium.**

THOMAS HANSBROW,
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AGENT OF THE

Florence Sewing Machine,

Office No. 111 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

The times when fingers, hopeles ly and slow,
Impelled the needle—far too long have been;
Relief from all such slavery would you know,
Try Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
For the greatest invention that ever was seen,
Is the Wheeler & Wilson's famed Sewing Machine!

With ease and elegance the work is done,
The stitch is strength and excellence combined;
On both sides of the fabric it is run,
With well set seam, the finest of its kind.
Yes, both lock-stitch and seam, with stiletto so keen,
Makes the Wheeler & Wilson's choice Sewing Machine.

In every case where sewing is essayed,
Whether 'tis ladies work or work for man,
You'll find it gives invaluable aid,
And helps you through where not another can—
Does that wonderful engine—you k ow what I mean—
'Tis the Whe ler & Wilson's swift Sewing Machine.

Then to your lares and penates add
This splendid piece of mechanism, which
For a small outlay may by all be had,
'Twill grace a household whether poor or rich.
Appropriate gift for either peasant or queen,
Is the Wheeler & Wilson's prize Sewing Machine.

Stoddard the Agent for Pacific Coast,
Four hundred thirty-five Montgomery street,
With pleasure, if you call, will play the host,
And customers with hearty welcome treat.
Happy to serve the public with his best, I ween,
With a Wheeler & Wilson's grand Sewing Machine.

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AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST.

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BRASS & BELL FOUNDRY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF Church & Steamboat Bells and Gongs, BRASS CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS, FIRE ENGINES, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, HOSE COUPLINGS, BABBIT METAL. WATER GAUGES AND GLASS TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS, STEAM GAUGES, MAGNETIC GAUGES, STEAM COCKS & VALVES of all descriptions,

Steam Whistles, Rope's Caloric Engines,

HYDRAULIC PIPES AND NOZZLES

FOR MINING PURPOSES,

Iron Pipe Furnished with Fittings.

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All kinds of SHIP WORK and COMPOSITION IRON NAILS, at lowest rates.

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Families,
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OF THE

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AXLE GREASE!!

HAVING RECEIVED YOUR LIBERAL PATRONAGE and support during the last fifteen years, and desiring to further extend its consumption, and if possible meet the market of our Chicago friends, we have made a great reduction in prices, and from our long experience we will satisfy you that there is none BETTER, and through your liberal patronage, that there is none CHEAPER.

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N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Bulk Packages to contractors on equally liberal terms.

THAT WILL NOT LIQUIFY BY HEAT or harden by cold but retaining the proper position upon the axle, remains soft until exhausted, wearing longer and better than oil or any other grease. Its superior lubricating properties, durability and cleanliness, have been tried and approved by the CENTRAL PACIFIC and other RAILROADS, STAGE PROPRIETORS, TEAMSTERS, CONTRACTORS, MILL-MEN, FARMERS, and others preferring to USE NONE BUT THE BEST.

Sold by the Trade generally, and at the Factory, 109 Commercial St., S. F. PETTIT & CO.,

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Your attention is called to examine the

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Champion Plow!

(Patented Feb. 2, 1869.)

The above Plow is so far superior to any GANG PLOW heretofore patented that we challenge all the gang plows to a trial. It works with a MOVABLE TONGUE and CLEVIS at the end of the beam. A small foot lever regulates the plows to COME OUT or ENTER the ground. A side lever also governs the depth of the plowing. All of this can be done without stopping. It will draw with 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. LESS DRAFT than any other plow. Ten minutes examination will convince any farmer of its superiority over any and all other gang plows.

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FARM WAGONS,

Iron and shell skein axles. We will guarantee the above Wagons to stand in any climate. The timber is all selected nt. and seasoned for five years under cover; then worked out and seasoned in a drying house for two months. Consequently it never shrinks. The above wagons will be sold at low prices

ALSO

A full assortment of STEEL and CAST PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, and AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

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RUSSELL'S THRESHING MACHINES;
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HAINES' HEADERS, Imp'd by WOOD;
KIRBY'S SELF-RAKE REAPERS;
KIRBY'S MOWERS;
WOOD'S MOWERS,
TRUCKS FOR HEADER WAGONS;

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And by Agents throughout the Coast.

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MACHINERY.

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| SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, all styles and sizes. | | | |
| MORT CING | do | do | do |
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| SAW ARBORS and extra parts for above. | | | |

SMITH'S MANUFACTURE.

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|---|---|---|
| MORTICING | MACHINES, | Nos. 2 and 3 and foot. |
| TENORING | do | Nos. 2 and 3. |
| BLIND STILE BORING | do | |
| HORIZONTAL BORING | do | |
| MOLDING | do | Nos. 1 and 2. |
| BLIND STILE MORTICING | do | |
| RESAWING | do | |
| SURFACING | do | |
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BARTLETT'S MORTICING MACHINE
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ON HAND AND MANUFACTURED TO ORDER BY THE

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HAYNES & LAWTON, Agents,

520 Sansome Street,

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TO OWNERS OF HORSES

AND

STOCK DEALERS

WE ARE NOW SELLING LARGE QUANTITIES of Flax Seed Oil Cake Meal, and we call your attention to its value as an article of feed for Milch Cows, Beef Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Sheep. Its effect on Milch Cows is to greatly increase the yield and richness of milk, making it invaluable for Dairymen.

For Beef Cattle, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy when this feed is used, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

By those who have used it thoroughly, one pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal or three pounds of Bran, and in the United States Government report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent.; Barley Meal, 13 per cent.; Oat Meal, 18 per cent.; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-10 per cent.; and the report further says that if the "farmer would note the differences in value of these feeds, it would be an immense benefit to them and save them thousands of dollars.

For Horses, a small quantity given daily keeps them in good condition, especially valuable for them when chilled or injured by over driving, and greatly increases the clearliness and gloss of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool.

It is particularly valuable for Cows at the time and after calving. A suitable quantity for Milch Cows, at the commencement, is one quart (or less) in the morning and same at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or other feed. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, wool-growing, and owners of draught or carriage horses to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value.

England alone consumes annually three hundred and ninety millions pounds of this meal. At present prices it is the cheapest feed in market.

The Meal can be had of HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS of the city, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed and Castor Oil constantly on hand; also, a very superior article of Metallic Paint—the best and cheapest in market. Address,

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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.

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H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

San Francisco December 12 1867.

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Pure Wines

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From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

## Commercial Intelligence.

We have had rather a languid market for Flour, Wheat, and other grain, during the week under review, chiefly owing to a decline in the Liverpool market, the scarcity of tonnage, and increased rates of freight with us. The receipts of Wheat from the interior continue to exhibit a large increase over those of a corresponding period last year, with a like increase in the export flow, as will be seen by reference to the annexed tables. An encouraging feature of our breadstuff trade at this date, is the general and prevailing disposition of growers to sell at current market rates. Consequently, interior buyers have been more than usually successful this season in securing entire crops of good Wheat, which, upon arrival at tide water, goes directly on board of ship, and not into warehouse, as heretofore. Of the arrivals during August, considerable parcels of old Wheat were marketed, showing the folly of holding over crops for starvation prices. Higher prices ruled last year than now, and yet the growers refused to sell; some exported their crops, and have reason to regret the same, having suffered heavy losses thereby, whereas had they sold here when offered a big price by shippers, they would have realized handsome profits. In regard to crop yield, there continues to be a great diversity of opinion. All new lands have produced fine crops, good yield and plump grain; while the exact contrary has been the general result upon old worn-out lands. Where else but in California would farmers think of planting Wheat for ten or fifteen consecutive years, without giving rest to the land, or changing the crop? This, then, is the true cause of our failure to produce uniform good crops this season. It is true, some farmers complained of drought last spring, but it was the lack of proper tillage. A few more experimental failures like those of the present harvest year will suffice to remedy the evil. During the current week we have witnessed sales of Wheat at $1 up to $1 75 ₩ ctl—a difference of ¾c ₩ lb on Wheat all grown this season; the quality widely at variance and simply for reasons above given. The yield per acre was necessarily reduced by the shrinkage, or, as is commonly called, pinching of the grain, and then a large diminution in the market price besides. In the one case, the crop was profitable; in the other, a serious loss entailed.

We have been visited with the first rains of the season, heavy showers having fallen across the Bay and in this city during the day and evening of September 1st. We apprehend no serious damage will result therefrom, although the great bulk of the grain crop yet remains in the field. It will, however, be a warning to all to prepare for the rainy spell.

Supplies of Barley are liberal, meeting a fair export and local inquiry at low prices. Oats also rule low, chiefly for the want of a shipping demand. Hay and Bran are in liberal supply, and for which fair prices are realized. Mustard Seed continues in limited supply. Beans are greatly neglected and prices both low and nominal. Potatoes and Onions are in large supply; of the former shipments to China during the week have been liberal, low prices prevailing. Fruits are superabundant. Pears, even of choice varieties, are not worth the picking, much less the expense of marketing.

During the current week the steamer Moses Taylor arrived from Oregon, bringing for Cargo 4,400 qr sks Flour, 1,088 cases Salmon, etc., besides, in treasure, $107,000.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending Sept. 2d, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

| Articles of Produce. | Aug. 26th, '69, to Sept. 2d, '69 | July 1st, 1869, to Sept. 2d, '69 | July 1st, 1868, to Sept. 2d, '68 | July 1st, 1867, to Sept. 2d, '67 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, qr sks | 21,666 | 146,300 | 175,153 | 164,863 |
| Wheat, sks | 246,157 | 1,698,338 | 1,300,932 | 1,737,089 |
| Barley, sks | 22,525 | 192,518 | 130,134 | 190,010 |
| Oats, sks | 7,191 | 41,561 | 21,042 | 34,224 |
| Potatoes, sks | 13,390 | 94,231 | 95,940 | 97,903 |
| Corn, sks | 200 | 9,431 | 3,567 | 1,512 |
| Rye, sks | 127 | 822 | 702 | 240 |
| Buckwheat, sks | ...... | 13 | 60 | ...... |
| Beans, sks | 690 | 3,524 | 1,060 | 2,800 |
| Bran, sks | 1,250 | 17,112 | 16,449 | 14,266 |
| Hay, bales | 7,050 | 67,846 | 69,050 | 51,380 |

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 259,679; Wheat, sks 29,592; Oats, sks 55,560; Barley, sks 240; Salmon, bbls 1,013, hf bbls 935, cs 15,188, pkgs 1,396; Bacon, pkgs 4,156; Beef, bbls 453; Butter, pkgs 585; Cheese, pkgs 12; Hams, pkgs 307; Lard, pkgs 1,503; Pork, bbls 835; Dried Apples, pkgs 3,729; Pig Iron, tons 825.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Montana for New York via Panama carried 360,000 lbs Wool, 127 rolls Leather, 1,572 sks Mustard Seed, etc., valued at $111,897. Seminole for New York had 6,286 ctls Wheat, 18,221 ctls Barley, 500 flsks Quicksilver, 2,389 cs Salmon, 10,481 Hides, 139 tons Copper Ore, 709 cs and 15,500 galls California Wine, 2,468 galls California Brandy, 10,250 galls Whale Oil, etc., valued at $165,000. Borrowdale for Liverpool carried 38,539 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $74,918. Nehemiah Gibson for same had 22,400 ctls Wheat, valued at $42,000. Lookout for same had 27,621 ctls Wheat, valued at $48,800. Floris for Queenstown carried 28,816 ctls Wheat, valued at $52,013. Cothorstone for same had 12,785 ctls Wheat, valued at $23,173. Prince Victor for Montevideo carried 9,600 hf sks Flour, valued at $25,290. Winfred for Tahiti had 500 bbls Flour, 281 pkgs Bread, etc., valued at $5,488. Nautilus for same had 100 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $5,622. Montana for Panama carried 374 bbls Flour, 391 sks Potatoes, etc., valued at $8,623.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st, 1869, to date, as compared with the same time last year, have been as follows:

| To | 1869 Flour, bbls. | 1869 Wheat, ctls. | 1868 Flour, bbls. | 1868 Wheat, ctls |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, etc. | 83 | 10,803 | 2,747 | 125,430 |
| Great Britain | 9,647 | 1,091,142 | ..... | 353,919 |
| China | 15,194 | 1,434 | 7,011 | 29,257 |
| Japan | 820 | ..... | 2,639 | ..... |
| Mexico | 160 | ..... | 1,331 | ..... |
| Panama | 2,323 | ..... | 999 | ..... |
| Tahiti | 1,050 | 20 | 425 | ..... |
| Australia | 9,500 | ..... | 17,918 | 122,339 |
| Central America | 1,464 | 80 | 6,150 | ..... |
| Hawaiian Islands | 397 | 143 | 794 | 20 |
| Mauritius | ..... | ..... | 4,050 | 7,285 |
| Cape Town | ..... | ..... | 20,131 | 10,467 |
| South America | 4,800 | ..... | 8,533 | ..... |
| British Columbia | ..... | ..... | 545 | ..... |
| Manila | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Batavia | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Zealand | ..... | 12,179 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 50 440 | 1,115,805 | 73,373 | 648,717 |

FLOUR—In the absence of any considerable export demand, prices are inclined to ease off a little. The majority of our leading mills are either still or running on half time. We have no stock accumulation, and millers generally not disposed to buy Wheat beyond present necessities, preferring to go safe, rather than run the risks of a declining market. Heretofore, for two or three years past, New York, Boston and Philadelphia have drawn supplies from the Pacific via Panama, but that trade appears to have ceased entirely, with little disposition evinced to send Flour to the United Kingdom. The steamship Japan for China and Japan, leaving to-morrow, will carry more or less Superfine and other low grades, purchased at reduced rates. Since our last issue, the Prince Victor for Montevideo, has sailed with a cargo of 9,600 hf sks Extra Superfine from the Golden Age Mills. During the current week we have received from the North 3,655 qr and 432 hf sks Oregon Extra, which, being of the old crop, is readily sold at full figures for local use—say $5 75@6 ₩ bbl. Transactions during the week under review comprise the following sales: 4,000 hf and qr sks Extra Golden Age Mills', 4,000 do do National Mills', private; 5 600 qr sks El Dorado Superfine for China, private; 350 bbls City Mills' (San José) Extra, $5 75, in hf sks; 400 bbls Stockton City Mills' Extra, in lots, at current rates; 4,000 qr sks Superfine for China, private; 500 hf sks Extra Buckeye Mills', for local use, $5 50.

WHEAT—With heavy receipts from the interior, the market has relapsed into exceeding quietness, particularly for low and inferior grades, which latter have been sold as low as $1@1 15 for pinched. At the same time the price for shipping grades has declined 10@15c ₩ ctl from the highest rate of the season. Our local millers are enabled to buy good samples "Superfine" at $1 40@1 50 up to $1 65@1 75 for choice, suited to the manufacture of Baker's and Family Extra. Most of the Wheat offered for sale in this market is inferior and pinched, thus compelling leading export buyers to go into the interior for the purchase of round lots suited to shipment. This they have done ever since harvest, consequently, the sales made on 'Change are of little moment, and, as before stated, composed largely of ordinary quality, entirely unsuited for export. Transactions during the week, here and in the interior, comprise and approximate in lots the following, predicated chiefly upon the Liverpool quotation of 10s 10d@11s: 30,000 sks extra choice, $1 75; 50,000 sks prime shipping $1 70@1 72½; 40,000 sks do, do, $1 65@1 67½; 35,000 sks good do, $1 60@1 62½; 5,000 sks old milling, $1 65; 5,500 sks good milling, $1 50@1 57½; 7,600 sks fair do, $1 40@1 45; 6,750 sks ordinary do, $1 25@1 35; 4,400 sks common, $1 12½@1 15; 2,500 sks inferior, $1@1 05 ₩ ctl. The closing quotation for fair to good parcels, $1 50@1 65.

BARLEY—With a limited export demand, purchases are not extensive; prime parcels of the new crop have been placed in lots to the extent of 25,000 sks at $1; 10,000 sks fair to good feed, 90@95c ₩ ctl; 1,000 sks new crop Chevalier, $1 12½@1 15; 4,500 sks old brewing, $1 30@1 35. The market for new closes quietly at 90c@$1; old brewing, $1 25@$1 30 ₩ ctl.

OATS—The market is about bare of old crop. The supplies of new are thus far quite meagre. Of this a considerable portion is light and inferior, having been sold as low as $1 05 ₩ ctl. The sales during the week, in lots, aggregate the following: 1,400 sks Oregon, $1 30@1 35; 1,500 sks do choice, $1 40@1 50; 2,500 sks common, $1 07½@1 15; 3,000 sks fair to good, $1 20@1 25 ₩ ctl—the closing quotation for good to choice, $1 35@1 50.

HAY—The arrivals are liberal, with small cargo sales at $8@14 ₩ ton, according to quality.

BRAN—Supplies are liberal, with sales to dealers at $15@16 ₩ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The demand is fair, with sales of 100 tons, at $25; Feed, $20; Fine is jobbing at $27 50 ₩ ton.

MUSTARD SEED—The shipping demand exceeds the supply, with sales to the extent of 1,500 bags, within the range of 3¼@5¼c ₩ lb, according to quality and description.

BEANS—The supply far exceeds the demand; consequently, prices are entirely nominal.

POTATOES—There has been a good demand during the week for export to China, with free shipments per steamer Japan, in boxes. The supply is fully equal to the demand; the market range for gunnies is 75@85c; good to choice, 90c@$1 15, according to description. Carolina Sweet are very abundant, at 75c@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—The supply is very free, selling, according to quality and description, from 75c to $1 ₩ 100 lbs.

WOOL—The receipts from the Fall clip are as yet quite meagre; small sales, including Lambs, at 12@14½c. We quote Burry, 10@12c. The sales for the week aggregate 75,000 lbs. Our present stock of Spring clip is very light owing to heavy shipments East.

HIDES—The demand continues to be in excess of the supply, with sales during the week of 1,500 Dry at 14@16c, according to kind and selections; Wet Salted, 7@7½c.

TALLOW—The supply is more free, and in the absence of any export demand, we quote sales to manufacturers, in lots, at 8@9½c ₩ lb.

CORN—The stock being largely concentrated by purchase, prices have recently been advanced to $1 50@1 55 ₩ ctl.

FLAX SEED—Our local crop promises to be larger than usual, quotable at 4c ₩ lb, with small sales.

MISCELLANEOUS—Several of our millers have lately agreed upon the following uniform prices for their products, in small bags: Graham Flour, $5 80@6; Rye do, $9 50@10; Buckwheat do, $9 75@10 ₩ 196 lbs. Rice Flour, 12c; Rye Meal, 4½c; Corn Meal, 2½@3c; Oat Meal, 6@8c; Oats Groats, 8@9c; Buckwheat Groats, 10c; Split Peas, 5½c; Pearl Barley, 6@8c; Samp, 5c; Hominy, 5c; Farina, 10c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c ₩ lb, all in small pockets.

HONEY—We note small sales of Strained at 13@14c ₩ lb. Comb is scarce and wanted.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—We quote California Butter, fresh, in rolls, 40@50c: choice, in kegs, 35@37½c ₩ lb. Cheese—California choice 15@17½c ₩ lb. Eggs, fresh ranch, 55@57½c: Oregon, 30@32½c ₩ doz. California Lard, 5 and 10-lb tins, 16½@17c; Oregon, 16@17c, according to package, with good inquiry.

CATTLE—Market well supplied with meats. We quote slaughterers' price as follows: Beef, first quality, at 7@10c; Sheep, 6@7½c; Calves, 7@10c ₩ lb. Pork on foot in light supply, selling at 5@6½c ₩ lb; do dressed, 9@10.

POULTRY—The supply is fair. We quote Spring Chickens at $5@7; Hens and Roosters, $9@10; Ducks, tame, $7@8 ₩ doz; Geese, tame, $2 50@3 ₩ pair; Turkeys, 20@22c ₩ lb Hare, $3@3 50 ₩ doz; Venison, 10@12½c ₩ lb.

FRUIT—The supply is excessive, particularly Pears of most seasonable variety. Many growers find it difficult even to give away their surplus; thousands of bushels are therefore necessarily left to decay in the orchards, while many marketed do not command a price sufficient to cover expenses, thus entailing heavy losses, and this for Bartlett, Seckel, and other luscious varieties. Peaches continue to command good prices—the crop very profitable the present season. Apples are both abundant and cheap. Plums are also plenty, at low prices. Grapes are in free supply, and for choice foreign varieties prices to local consumers are very remunerative to the growers, thus dispensing with the necessity of looking to the East for a market. Thus far, California growers shipping overland from this city have not fully realized their expectations from shipments East, the Sacramentans seemingly having the inside track in the way of freights. A change in this respect will ere long take place. The following rates approximate current prices, and are furnished by J. W. Gale & Co: Apples, ₩ bx 50 lbs, Crab, $1 50@2; Alexander, $1 25@1 50; Fall Pippin, 75c@$1; Porter, 75c@$1; Summer Pearmain, 75c; Gravenstein, 75c@$1; King's Apple, 75c@$1 25; Fall Beauty, $1; R. I. Greening, $1; Baldwin's, 75c@$1; Jonathan, 75@$1. Pears, ₩ box of 45@55 lbs—Bartlett, 1 50@1 75; Louis Bon De Jersey, 50@75c; Flemish Beauty, 50c@$1; Seckel, $1@1 75; White Doyenne, 50@75c; Beaurie Hardy, 75c@$1; Beaurie Clargo, $1@1 25. Peaches—Lemon Cling, ₩ lb, 6@10c; Heath Cling, 5@8c; Morris White, $2@2 50; Smock, $2@3 ₩ bx of 45@50 lbs. Plums, ₩ lb—German Prunes, 5@8c; Gross Prune De Ager, 5@8c; Gen. Hand, 6c; Damson, 5c@6; Coes Golden Drop, 4@5c; Victoria, 4@5c; Green Gage, 4@5c. Grapes, ₩ lb—Muscat De Alexandra, 8@12½c; Rose De Peru, 5@10c; Sweet Water, 3@4c; Black Hamburg, 6@10c; California, 3@4c; Tokay, 20@25c. Nectarines, ₩ lb, 3@5c. Quinces, ₩ bx of 50 lbs, $1@1 50. Oranges, ₩ M, $50. Limes ₩ M, $15. Bananas, ₩ bunch, $2@3. Watermelons, ₩ 100, $10@20. Cantaloupes, ₩ 100, $6@8. Tomatoes ₩ bx, 50@75c. Strawberries ₩ lb, 8@10c. Whortleberries ₩ lb, 15c. Black Figs ₩ lb, 10c. New crop Dried Fruits—Dried Peaches, 11@12½c; Apples, 8@9c; Plums, pitted, 25c; Pears, 8@10c; Nectarines, 12½c.

## CHINESE MEDICINES.

Within the past three or four years quite a large number of our people—particularly ladies—have become infatuated with Chinese medical treatment, and have largely patronized the practising faculty from the Flowery Kingdom. The unknown and mysterious have wonderful attractions for some imaginations; but by removing the veil, common sense regains its proper balance. Very large invoices of Chinese medicines and medicinal preparations have been imported into San Francisco, and been allowed to pass current, until recently, when Dr. David Wooster, U. S. Special Examiner of drugs for this port, stopped a large quantity of these horrible compounds, in accordance with Article 132 of the Act of June, 1848, which is expounded as follows, in the Regulations for 1869:

It will be observed, on reference to the third section of the Act, that all "imported drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations," etc., are to be tested in reference to strength and purity by the standards established by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French, and German pharmacopœias and dispensatories. It is not conceived to be the intention of the law that the articles referred to should conform in strength and purity to all those standards, as such conformity is believed to be impracticable, owing to the variations in those standards. If, therefore, the articles in question be manufactured, produced, or prepared, in England, Scotland, France, or Germany, as the case may be, and prove to conform in strength and purity to the pharmacopœia and dispensatory of the country of their origin, said articles become exempt from the penalties of the law. All articles of the kind mentioned, produced, manufactured, or prepared, in any other country than those before mentioned, must conform in the qualities stated to the United States pharmacopœia and dispensatory.

Upon the strength of the foregoing exposition, the special examiner of drugs refused to permit a large quantity of Chinese medicaments to be let loose upon the public. The medical preparations of Italy and Spain conform to those of France, Russian preparations conform to the dispensatory of Germany, etc.; but the Chinese pharmacopœia is a thing *per se*—an indescribable mixture of horrible compounds. The Dr. is still further strengthened in his position by Article 136 of the "Regulations for the Entry and Appraisement of Merchandise and the Assessment of Duty for 1869," which is explanatory of Article 256 of the Act of June 26, 1848. It reads as follows:

Patent and secret medicines are by law subject to the same examination, and disposition, after examination, as other medicinal preparations, and cannot be permitted to pass the custom house for consumption, but must be rejected and condemned, unless the special examiner be satisfied, after due investigation, that they are fit and safe to be used for medicinal purposes.

Acting under the above warrant, Dr. Wooster summoned several Chinese magi, learned in the curing art, and skillful in the preparation of drugs, and demanded of them certain information relative to the quality and character of the imported Chinese medicines, and was told that no man in the United States could give the required information. Believing many of them noxious, and all of them disgusting, the Dr. refused to give his sanction for their use, as, "after due investigation," he had no proof that they "are fit and safe to be used for medicinal purposes." Heretofore, these drugs and medicines have had full swing, under the impression that they were not medicines at all, but harmless compounds, free of medicinal qualities, and therefore not amenable to the above law; but they evidently come under the head of "patent and secret medicines," and the United States has invariably levied and collected the duties on them as medicines; and as there are no means of determining their safety, while their fitness for use has been absolutely determined in the negative; and furthermore, being recognized as medicines by the customs authorities, they do not conform to the pharmacopœias named above, they are clearly within the purview of the law. It is rather strange ruling, to say that, while collecting duties on them, they are medicines—but the duties once collected, they are not medicines! To give those of our readers, who have contracted a sudden desire to be doctored by Chinese practitioners, a better idea of what they take, we will observe that dried lizards, the dried fetuses of deer, dried abominations of all sorts, are among the rejected articles. It is also well known that the Chinese prepare certain noxious compounds for whitening the skin, strong depilatories, and other vicious things, of which the components are unknown, but the effects too strongly pronounced to leave any doubt as to their injurious character. Their most important medical works show no knowledge of anatomy or physiology, and even the circulation of the blood is still an occult fact, as far as they are concerned. Those who feel an appetite for pulverized lizards, powdered fetuses, tincture of tarantulas, etc., etc., will not thank Dr. Wooster for rejecting Chinese drugs; but the mass of our civilized community will be grateful to him for saving them from further inflictions of this kind.

## A GRAND EXPRESS WAR.

The 15th of the present month will witness the inauguration of a grand war between nearly all the express companies now in existence and some which will then come into being. The Central Pacific Railroad Company and a number of heavy capitalists will then organize an express company to be called the Pacific Express, to go into operation on the date mentioned. The Pacific Union Railroad Company has organized what is known as the Continental Express Company, and the two will co-operate to do the overland express business on the Pacific Railroad. In the meantime, an arrangement has been entered into between the Pacific railroad companies and Eastern connecting railroad companies, by means of which an effort will be made to force the latter into transporting the express matter of the Pacific and Continental companies. Wells, Fargo & Co. have been notified to quit transmitting by the Pacific Railroad on the 15th, and in concert with the United States, Adams & Co., and the American Express companies, will contest the right of the Pacific Railroads to refuse express matter, unless shipped by the Pacific and Continental Express companies. On and after the date specified all express matter for the East will be transported as far as Promontory by the Pacific Express Company, and thence to Omaha by the Continental, whence it will be forwarded to place of destination by Eastern express companies; and in the event of their refusal, the connecting railroads are to be forced into doing the business under the arrangement already alluded to. The Union Pacific Express Company takes no active part in the fight, but will probably incorporate with the Pacific at some time not specified. Whatever may be the termination of this grand struggle, it is to be hoped that the public interests will not be allowed to suffer. It is scarcely to be feared that the conquering party will commit the indiscretion of imposing such high rates as to invite powerful competition and repress the tendency to inaugurate a large and valuable overland traffic. By putting down charges to the lowest paying figure, the field can be maintained and a popularity earned which will foster the business and render it highly remunerative. The contest will be of gigantic proportions, involving all the express companies and many of the leading railroads; it will create a great sensation in financial and commercial circles, and may open the eyes of the public to many things of general interest connected with the business of expressing.

## SHORT-CUTS TO ASIA---GREAT ENTERPRISES.

The grand, formal opening of the Suez Canal, will be inaugurated on the 17th of November next, only two months and a half. Almost every maritime nation of Europe is making preparations to take part in celebrating so grand an event. All merchant vessels and ships-of-war arriving at Port Said, or Suez, during the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of November, will be allowed to pass through free of charge, and on the 21st the regular tolls will be exacted, amounting to ten francs—nearly two dollars—for every passenger, and ten francs for every ton of merchandise, according to the legal measurement of the country to which the vessel belongs.

England will endeavor to neutralize the commercial aggrandizement of France, by a continuous line of railway communication with her Indian possessions. Great alacrity is exhibited in raising funds for the purpose of building the Euphrates Valley Railroad, and it will undoubtedly be consummated in a few years, with branch roads to the valleys of the Indus, the Ganges, and the heart of Hindostan. It has also been suggested to colonize Turkey with British manufacturers, and strengthen England's commercial greatness by giving her capitalists vast manufacturing interests at the very gates of the Suez Canal, enabling them to compete successfully against the increased French commerce in Asia, arising from the facility supplied by the canal. But all these calculations will be greatly modified by cutting through the Isthmus of Darien, which has now become a matter of absolute necessity, and must perforce be done. The distance from ocean to ocean is but forty miles, and, so far as known, no insuperable obstacle exists. The Atlantic terminus is Caledonia harbor and the channel of Sassardi, and the terminus on the Pacific will be the estuary of the Savana and Tuyra Rivers, and the Gulf of San Miguel, all of which are excellent harbors, and admirably suited as entrances to a grand inter-oceanic canal for the largest sized steamers. The construction of this work would change the current of trade of the whole world. All the great commercial nations are located in the Northern hemisphere, and maritime transactions between them would be wonderfully simplified and facilitated by ship communication so far north of Capes Horn and Good Hope. The saving on insurance, wages, provision, time, wear and tear, and in the superior healthiness of a comparatively short voyage, would be so wonderfully great, that we are surprised that this grand project has not been already accomplished. None can be more deeply interested than the people of the Pacific coasts of both North and South America. The matter is of such vast importance to our maritime commerce that it should at once command the deepest attention of our Government. The ships of all Northern and Western Europe would seek that means of communicating with countries watered by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The revenues from such a source would be enormous—far exceeding the ordinary interest that the capital employed in its construction could obtain in any other enterprise. If a hundred millions were expended by our Government in perfecting the work, the profits would be sufficient to blot out our national debt, and relieve the country from oppressive taxation. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way—nothing that modern engineering cannot overcome—and we are satisfied that the work could be done in three years.

Monsieur de Lesseps has succeeded in creating one of the greatest aids to civilization, commerce and mutual respect among nations ever conceived by man, and is now contemplating a no less scheme than to invade and lay open the interior of Africa, by letting the waters of the Mediterranean into the desert of Sahara, which has been found to be many yards below the level of the Mediterranean Sea, and gives every indication of having formerly been a great salt water lake. The mind can scarcely grasp the results of such an enterprise, if it can be perfected; but it serves to show that nearly all physical conquests are obtainable by man, and future generations will wonder at the want of energy and intelligent enterprise of the present day. The Darien Canal must be cut; let us do it at once, and skim the cream from the ocean of maritime commerce.

A strong movement is being made in England for the abolition of patent rights in that country. In Holland, the Lower Chamber of the States General has already passed a law to the same effect, and it now requires only the sanction of the Upper Chamber to go into operation. The measure will undoubtedly be opposed with more or less bitterness in England, and lead to a modification of existing patent laws; but we can scarcely believe that a country so wholly dependent upon its manufacturing industries, will consent to the abolition of laws through which those industries have been brought to their present state of perfection. The incentive to make new discoveries, create improved sources of wealth and power, and facilitate the operations of labor, would be lost; and the abandoned field quickly occupied by more progressive people. An overcrowded population is not sufficient excuse for the withdrawal of encouragement to men of genius and creative ability. The condition of the laboring classes is raised and bettered by placing within their reach facilities which require mental ability as well as corporeal exertion to comprehend and manage. Workingmen are converted from mere drudges into thinking, reasoning beings. By the intelligent use of machinery, they cease to be themselves machines. We are not aware that any country has been injured by the production of the steam engine; nor that the cotton gin or sewing machine have brought a train of evils with them. Yet, it is very questionable whether many of the great aids to civilization, refinement, the spread of knowledge and the advancement of the human race would ever have been given to the world without the incentive furnished by the existence of discreet patent laws. Self-interest, to a greater or lesser extent, lies at the root of all progress. It is the Archimedean lever which moves the world. The great strides made by the United States have been but the natural result of a greater personal freedom enjoyed by their citizens, which instigates self-action and promotes independence. That an individual who has the genius to devise and produce an engine which betters his own condition and that of his fellow-men, which brings a new power to the development of natural resources, creates wealth and elevates industry—while it promotes civilization and conquers matter—should realize some benefit from his acts, is undoubtedly just and proper. But to say that a public benefactor shall reap no reward, shall be cut off from enjoying the premium he has so nobly earned, is to repress ability and degrade the finer faculties to the level of unreasoning creatures. It is to the encouragement of inventive talent that this country owes its chief greatness to-day, and our trans-Atlantic brethren will do well to ponder deeply before throttling their industrial energies.

## Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CHANNING BEALS, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

| Article | Price |
|---|---|
| **Bread.** | |
| Pilot, ₩ lb | — 4½@— 5 |
| Navy | — 3½@— 4 |
| Crackers in tins | — 8 @— — |
| Soda Biscuit | — 9 @— — |
| Cakes in tins | — 10 @— — |
| **Candles.** | |
| Sperm, ₩ lb | — 37½@— — |
| do Patent | — 45 @— — |
| Adamantine | — 16 @— 18 |
| **Cement, etc.** | |
| Rosendale | 3 50 @ 4 50 |
| Plaster, Calc'd | 5 — @ 5 50 |
| **Cigars.** | |
| Havana | 110 — @135 — |
| Cal'a Havana | 85 — @150 — |
| Conn. do | 45 — @ 60 — |
| Manila | 50 — @ 60 — |
| **Coal.** | |
| Australian | 11 — @12 50 |
| Bell'ham Bay | 10 — @10 20 |
| California | 8 20 @ 9 20 |
| Chili | — — @12 — |
| Cumberl'd, cks | 20 — @21 — |
| Lehigh | 17 — @18 — |
| Liverpool | 12 — @ — — |
| Pittston, ton | — — @16 — |
| Scranton | 12 50 @13 — |
| Scotch | 12 — @ — — |
| Vancouver Isl | 13 — @ — — |
| **Coffee.** | |
| Costa Rica | — 19 @— 20 |
| Guatemala | — 18½@— — |
| Java, O.G. ₩ lb | — 22 @— 25 |
| Kona, green | — 18½@— 19 |
| Manila | — 18½@— 19 |
| Rio | — — @— 19 |
| **Cordage.** | |
| Manila, N. B. | — 18 @— — |
| Manila, Cal | — 18 @— — |
| Manila made | — 16 @— 17 |
| Tarred Cordage | — 15 @— 16 |
| Bolt Rope | — 18 @— — |
| Bale Rope | — 16 @— — |
| Cotton Twine | — 40 @— 50 |
| Flax & H. Twine | — 30 @— 40 |
| **Drugs, etc.** | |
| Alum | — 5 @— 5½ |
| Balsam Cop | — 90 @ 1 — |
| Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₩ lb | — 5½@— 6 |
| Borax, refined | — 45 @— 50 |
| do California | — — @— 40 |
| Brimstone, Am. roll | — 7 @— 7½ |
| do Clarified | — 2½@— — |
| Castor Oil, East India, refined | 2 — @ 2 25 |
| Do California | 1 75 @— — |
| Cream Tartar | — 40 @— 45 |
| Copperas | — 3 @— 3½ |
| Epsom Salts | — 5 @— 6 |
| Hydro Potass | 4 — @ 4 25 |
| Nitric Acid | — 8 @— 12 |
| Opium, Turkish | 14 — @— — |
| Opium, China, ₩ 10 taels | 18 — @19 — |
| Oil, Annis | 3 — @ 3 75 |
| Sal Soda | — 2½@— — |
| Saleratus, ₩ lb | — 9 @— 10 |
| Soda Ash | — 3½@— — |
| Soda Caustic | — 6½@— — |
| Saltpeter, E. I. refined | — 13 @— 25 |
| Do crude | — — @— — |
| Sugar of Lead | — — @— 45 |
| Sulphur, flour | — 8 @— 8½ |
| Sulphuric Acid | — 2½@— 4 |
| Sulphate Quinine, ₩ oz | 2 — @ 2 25 |
| Tart. Acid, ₩ lb | — 70 @— 75 |
| Vitriol, Blue | — 7½@— 8½ |
| Corks, ₩ 1,000 | 4 — @ 4 50 |
| **Dry Goods.** | |
| DOMESTIC. | |
| Drills, bro. 30in. | — 15 @— 16 |
| do blc'd 28in. | — 13½@— 14½ |
| do blue, 28in. | — 18 @— — |
| Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in | — 13½@— 14½ |
| Do do, med. 36in | — 12½@— 15½ |
| Do light, 36 in | — 8½@— 9½ |
| Do blc'd, ½ light | — 8½@— 9 |
| Do 7-8 | — 9½@— 10½ |
| Do 4-4 fine | — 15 @— 22 |
| Do 5 4 | — 20 @— 22 |
| Do 6-4 | — 24 @ 26 |
| Do 8-4 | — 32½@— 37½ |
| Do 10-4 | — 40 @— 52½ |
| Shirt'g. br'n 30in | — 10 @— — |
| Apron and Furniture Check | — 16 @— 18 |
| Cambrics, col'd and bleached | — 9 @— 10 |
| Cot'n F'l, heavy | — 20 @— 30 |
| Cot'n F'l, light | — 18 @— 20 |
| Cottonades | — 25 @— 35 |
| Denims, hvy 28in | — 18 @— 28 |
| do light, 27in | — 12 @— 14 |
| Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in | — 14 @— 18 |
| Do light, 27 in | — 11½@— 13 |
| Prints, Merimac and Cochecos | — 11½@— 12½ |
| Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton | — 10½@— 11 |
| Ticks, hvy, 36in | — 20 @— 30 |
| do do 30in | — 16 @— 30 |
| do do 28in | — 13 @— 16 |
| Cot. Duck, 1@10 | — 25 @— 45 |
| do 1-0 to 12-0 | — 48 @— 95 |
| do Ravens, 28in | — 20 @— 45 |
| Kentucky Jeans | — 18 @— 40 |
| FOREIGN. | |
| Drills, blc'd, 25in | — 20 @— 40 |
| Hickory Stripes, 26 in | — 12½@— 14 |
| Cottonades, 26in | — 25 @— 40 |
| Denims, 26 in | — 12 @— 14 |
| Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4 | — 50 @— 75 |
| Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4 | — 70 @ 1 25 |
| Do br'n, 7-4@8-4 | — 60 @— 75 |
| Diaper, Russian | — — @— 25 |
| Burlaps, 36 inch | — 8 @— 8½ |
| do 40 inch | — 10 @— 10½ |
| do 60 inch | — 14½@— 15 |
| Print, 32 in, Eng | — 18 @— 20 |
| Sheet's, bro, 36in | — 13 @— 14 |
| do do 30in | — 10 @— 11 |
| do bleac'd, 3-4 | — 20 @— 35 |
| do Russia | — 28 @— 30 |
| Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ₩ bolt | 8 — @12 — |
| CLOTHING. | |
| Oregon Cassim's | 80 @ 1 20 |
| Gray Overshirts ₩ doz | 19 50 @25 50 |
| Blue and Red do | 16 — @18 — |
| California do | 22 50 @— 30 |
| Hickory Shirts | 9 — @12 — |
| Check Linen do | 6 — @10 — |
| Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers | 8 — @ 9 — |
| Satinet Pants | 24 — @36 — |
| Cassimere, do | 30 — @54 — |
| Overalls | 7 — @12 — |
| Reef Jackets | 3 75 @ 6 — |
| Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats | 3 50 @ 4 — |
| Do white do | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| Do slate color | 2 — @ 2 50 |
| **Fish.** | |
| Cod, dry, ₩ lb | — 12 @— 13 |
| Mackerel, No 1, ₩ hf bbl | 14 50 @15 — |
| Do No 1, ₩ kitt | 3 50 @ 3 75 |
| Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb | — 5½@— 6 |
| Do smoked | — — @— 8 |
| **Flour.** | |
| Alviso Mills | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| Commer'l Mills | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| Golden Gate | 4 56 @ 5 50 |
| Golden Age | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| National Mills | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| Oregon | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| Stockton City | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| Santa Clara | 4 50 @ 5 50 |
| **French Conserves.** | |
| Fruits in Syrup | 12 — @— — |
| Vinegar | — 50 @— 60 |
| Sardines, hf bx | 3 30 @ 3 37½ |
| Sardines, qr bx | 1 85 @ 1 90 |
| **Fruits and Preserves.** | |
| Apples, Dried | — 8 @— 9 |
| Peaches, Dried | — 7 @— 8 |
| Figs, Smyrna, ₩ lb | — — @— — |
| Do new | — 20 @— 25 |
| Prunes, Hung'n | — 12 @— 13 |
| Raisins, Layer, ₩ box | 3 50 @ 4 — |
| Currants, Zante | — 13 @— 14 |
| Citron | — 35 @— 37 |
| Almonds, Marseilles, ₩ lb | — 25 @— 27½ |
| Almonds, Lanc | — 30 @— 32½ |
| Chili Walnuts | — 8 @— 9 |
| Peanuts, Cal | — 8 @— 10 |
| Ginger, Pres'vd, ₩ case | 6 — @ 6 25 |
| Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American | 3 50 @ 3 75 |
| Do English | 4 — @ 4 50 |
| Fresh Cranberries, ₩ gallon | — 85 @— 90 |
| Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins | 5 50 @— — |
| Honey, 2-lb tins | 2 62½@ 3 — |
| Green Corn | 3 50 @— — |
| Green Peas | — — @ 3 — |
| Oysters | 2 50 @ 3 — |
| Clams | 3 50 @— — |
| Lobster, 2-lb tins | 2 75 @ 3 - |
| Turkey, 2-lb tins | 3 — @ 3 50 |
| Chicken | 3 — @ 3 50 |
| Gherkins, qts | 2 50 @— — |
| do hf gal | 4 — @ 4 50 |
| Cucumbers, kgs, ₩ gallon | — 45 @— 50 |
| **Grain.** | |
| Wheat, Cal | 1 15 @ 1 70 |
| do Oregon | 1 65 @ 1 70 |
| Barley, brewing | 1 25 @— — |
| do feed | — 90 @ 1 06 |
| Oats, California | 1 15 @ 1 35 |
| Corn, White | — — @ 1 50 |
| do Yellow | — — @ 1 50 |
| Peas, Split | — 5 @— 6 |
| Beans, Bayos | — 4 @— — |
| do White | — 5 @— — |
| **Gunny Bags.** | |
| In bales, each | — 17 @— 17½ |
| In bundles | — 12 @— 13 |
| Cheekun's | — 16 @— 17 |
| **Gunpowder.** | |
| Cal. Blasting | — — @ 2 50 |
| Dupont's Blasting, ₩ keg | — — @ 2 25 |
| Hazard's do do | — — @ 2 25 |
| CANISTER. | |
| Haz. K R P, ₩ lb | — — @— 50 |
| do Electric | — — @ 1 — |
| do Am. Sport | — — @— 75 |
| Dupont, F F F G | — — @— 50 |
| **Hardware.** | |
| Hunt's Axes, ₩ dozen | — — @15 — |
| Do Handled | — — @16 50 |
| Long Handled Shovels | 10 50 @11 50 |
| Nails, Cut, ₩ lb | — 4½@— — |
| do Wrought | — 7 @— — |
| **Hay.** | |
| California ₩ ton | 8 — @14 — |
| **Hides.** | |
| Dry, ₩ lb | — 15 @— 16½ |
| Green Salted | — 7½@— 7½ |
| **Hops.** | |
| Eastern, 1868 | — 20 @— 25 |
| California, 1868 | — 8 @— 12½ |
| **Lime.** | |
| California | 2 — @ 2 25 |
| **Leather.** | |
| Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₩ lb | — 30 @— 33 |
| Harness Oak | — 34 @— 35 |
| Do Fir Tanned | — 24 @— 25 |
| Skirting, Oak | — 27 @— 35 |
| Do Fir Tanned | — 27 @— 30 |
| Bridle, Oak, ₩ side | 3 75 @ 6 — |
| Do Fir Tanned | 3 50 @ 4 50 |
| Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₩ lb | — 90 @ 1 — |
| Do Fir Tanned | — 90 @ 1 — |
| Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ₩ lb | — 45 @— 55 |
| Do Fir Tanned | — 36 @— 48 |
| Wax Leather, ₩ foot | — 15 @— 20 |
| Do Fir Tanned | — 14 @— 17 |
| Sheep Skins, ₩ dozen | 2 50 @ 4 — |
| **Lumber.** | |
| Humboldt, assorted, ₩ M | 20 — @22 — |
| Puget Sound do | 15 — @20 — |
| Redw'd Boards | 20 — @22 — |
| Redwood Floor | 33 — @35 — |
| do Fencing | 33 — @35 — |
| Port Orford Cedar | 45 — @50 — |
| East'n Lumber | 90 — @100 — |
| do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank | 110 — @115 — |
| Shingles, Redw | 3 — @ 4 — |
| Laths, Cal | 3 50 @ 4 — |
| **Matches.** | |
| Parlor | 3 — @— — |
| Eureka and Cal | 1 60 @— — |
| **Matting.** | |
| China, 4-4 | 5 — @— — |
| China 5-4 | 6 — @— — |
| China, 6-4 | 7 — @— — |
| **Metals.** | |
| IRON. | |
| Scotch and English Pig, ₩ ton | 35 — @36 — |
| Am. White Pig | 35 — @36 — |
| Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ₩ lb | — 2½@— — |
| Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ₩ lb | — 3½@— 4 |
| Boiler, No 1 to 4 | — 4 @— 4½ |
| Plate, No 5 to 9 | — 4 @— 4½ |
| Sheet, No 10 to 13 | — 4½@— 5 |
| Sheet, No 14 to 20 | — 5 @— 5½ |
| Sheet, No 24 to 27 | — 5 @— 5½ |
| COPPER. | |
| Sheathing, ₩ lb | — 26 @— — |
| Sheathing, Old | — — @— 17 |
| Sheathing, Yell | — 20 @— 22 |
| Do Old Yellow | — — @— 10½ |
| Compos'n Nails | — 20 @— 21 |
| Do Bolts | — 20 @— 21 |
| TIN PLATES. | |
| Plates, Charcoal IX, ₩ box | — — @13 — |
| Plates, IC Char | — — @11 — |
| Roofing Plates | — — @10 50 |
| Banca Tin Slabs | — 32½@— 35 |
| STEEL. | |
| English Cast Steel, ₩ lb | — 15 @— 16 |
| QUICKSILVER. | |
| Per lb | — — @— 55 |
| For export | — — @— 60 |
| ZINC. | |
| Sheets, ₩ lb | — 10 @— — |
| LEAD. | |
| Pig, ₩ lb | — 7 @— 8 |
| Pipe | — 10 @— 11 |
| Bar | — 9 @— 10 |
| **Molasses and Syrups.** | |
| Molasses, Hawaiian | — 20 @— 22½ |
| Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs | — — @— 87½ |
| San Francisco, 5 gall kegs | — — @— 75 |
| Do hf bbls | — — @— 70 |
| Do bbls | — 65 @— 70 |
| **Naval Stores.** | |
| Pitch, ₩ bbl | 4 50 @ 5 — |
| Tar, ₩ bbl | 4 50 @ 8 — |
| Rosin | 4 50 @ 6 — |
| Oakum, Navy, ₩ bale of 50 lbs | 5 — @ 5 50 |
| Anchors, ₩ lb | — — @ 9 — |
| Chains and Cables, ₩ lb | 7 — @ 8 — |
| **Oil.** | |
| Olive Plagniol | 5 — @ — — |
| do Posseli | — — @ 4 75 |
| do Bacigalupi | — — @ 4 75 |
| Linseed, boiled | 1 25 @ 1 35 |
| China Nut, in cs | — 92½@— 95 |
| Sperm, crude | 1 40 @ 1 50 |
| do bleached | 1 75 @ 2 — |
| Coast Whale | — — @— 50 |
| Polar, crude | — — @— 55 |
| Lard | 1 65 @— — |
| Coal, Refined | — 43 @— — |
| Downer's | — 45 @— — |
| Devoe's Bril'nt | — 45 @— — |
| **Paints.** | |
| Lead, Red American, ₩ lb | — 10 @— 12 |
| Lead, White Am pure, in oil | — 8 @— 13 |
| Litharge | — 10 @— 11 |
| Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry | — 2 @— 3 |
| Ochre, ground | — 4½@— 5 |
| Venetian Red | — 3 @ 5 |
| Vermilion, com | — 75 @ 1 — |
| Whiting | — 2 @— 2½ |
| VARNISHES. | |
| Bright, ₩ gall | — 60 @— 75 |
| Copal | 2 — @ 2 75 |
| Nobles & Hoars | 5 — @ 7 50 |
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, Mess, ₩ bbl | 18 — @20 — |
| Beef, Family Mess, ₩ bbl | 24 — @25 — |
| Pork, X clear, ₩ bbl | — — @30 — |
| Pork, do hf bbl | — — @15 — |
| Pork, Mess, bbls | — — @28 — |
| Do do hf bbls | — — @14 — |
| Pork, Prime, ₩ bbl | — — @22 50 |
| Hams, in brine | - 13 @— 14 |
| Hams, domestic | — 16 @— 18 |
| Bacon, domestic | — 15 @— 16 |
| Lard, 10-lb tins | — 16 @— 17 |
| Lard, in bbls | — — @— 16 |
| Butter, Eastern | — 30 @— 33 |
| Butter, Inferior | — 20 @— 25 |
| Butter, Cal | — 35 @— 50 |
| Butter, Oregon | — 25 @— 30 |
| Cheese, Califor | — 15 @— 18 |
| **Potatoes.** | |
| Cal., ₩ lb | — ¾ @— 1 |
| Do Sweet | — 1 @— 1⅛ |
| **Pulu.** | |
| Hawaiian, ₩ lb | — 9 @— 10 |
| **Rice.** | |
| China, No 1 | — 6½@— 6½ |
| China, No 2 | — 5½@— 5¾ |
| Patna, No 1 cl'd | — 6½@— — |
| Hawaiian | — 9 @— 10 |
| **Salt.** | |
| Liverp'l Coarse, ₩ ton | 20 — @— — |
| Do Stoved | 25 — @— — |
| Carmen Island | 15 — @— — |
| Cal. Bay, ₩ ton | 12 — @15 — |
| **Sauces, etc.** | |
| Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ₩ doz | 6 75 @— — |
| Do do hf pts | 4 25 @— — |
| Assorted, pints | — — @ 3 50 |
| Tomato Catsup, pints | — — @ 1 25 |
| Do do qts | — — @ 2 — |
| Capers, pts | — — @ 2 50 |
| **Shot.** | |
| Cal'a, ₩ bag | 2 50 @— — |
| Tatham's | 2 50 @— — |
| Foreign | 2 25 @— — |
| **Soap.** | |
| Castile, ₩ lb | — 14 @— 15 |
| Chemical Olive | — 6 @— 7½ |
| Standard Cal'a | — 7 @— 7½ |
| Colgate's Pale | — 9 @— 10 |
| Do Chem. Olive | — 10 @— 11 |
| California Pale | — 5½ @— 6½ |
| **Spices.** | |
| Cloves | — 32½@— 35 |
| Cassia, ₩ lb | — — @— 50 |
| Nutmegs, ₩ lb | 1 07½@ 1 10 |
| Pepper, Grain | — 25½@— 26 |
| Pimento | — — @— 25 |
| Mustard, Cal'a, in ½-lb glass | 1 40 @ 1 50 |
| Do English do | 3 — @— — |
| French | 2 — @ 25 |
| **Starch.** | |
| Glenfield, Pat'nt | — 16 @— 16½ |
| Kingsford's | — 11 @— — |
| Corn | — 14 @— — |
| Duryea's | — 10½@— — |
| Osceola | — 10 @— — |
| Pearl | — 10 @— — |
| **Spirits Turpentine.** | |
| Bbls, ₩ gallon | — 55 @— — |
| Cases, Eastern | — 57½@— — |
| **Sugar.** | |
| China | — 10 @— 11 |
| Hawaiian | — 11 @— 12½ |
| Do No 2 | — 9 @— 10 |
| Cent'l America | — 9 @— 10 |
| Peruvian | — 9 @— 10 |
| N. Y. Crushed | — — @— 14¾ |
| San Fran. do (A) | — 14½@— 14¾ |
| Do Powdered | — — @— 14¾ |
| Do Granulated | — 13½@— — |
| Golden Coffee C | — — @— 13 |
| Do Refined Loaf | - 15 @— — |
| Do Yellow | — — @— 13 |
| **Teas.** | |
| Young Hyson, country made | — 75 @ 1 15 |
| Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial | — 75 @ 1 15 |
| Hyson do | — 75 @— 85 |
| BLACK | |
| Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ½-lb papers | — 75 @ 1 05 |
| Pouchong do | — 45 @— 60 |
| Souchong do | — 65 @— 80 |
| Japan, 1st qual | — 75 @— 85 |
| Do 2d quality | — 58 @— 65 |
| **Tobacco.** | |
| Hf lbs Navy, ₩ lb | — 50 @— 65 |
| Hf lbs Virginia, ₩ lb | — 40 @— 60 |
| Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed | — 60 @— 75 |
| Do extra choice | — 60 @— 85 |
| Do ordinary | — 35 @— 55 |
| 9 in Light press | — 70 @— 90 |
| Kentucky Leaf | — 20 @— 25 |
| Anderson's solace, Chewing | 9 — @— — |
| Solar, Fine Cut | 8 - @— — |
| Smok'g, hfs, qrs | — 40 @— 85 |
| Do 1 and 2 lbs | — 50 @— 60 |
| **Wool.** | |
| Native Cal. ₩ lb | — 14 @— 15 |
| American | — 17 @— 20 |
| **Wooden Ware, etc.** | |
| Pails, painted | 2 50 @— — |
| Tubs, 8 Nest | 3 50 @— — |
| **Yeast Powders.** | |
| Preston & Merrill's ₩ gross | 27 — @— — |
| Carrington's | 24 — @— — |
| Donnelly's, Cal | — — @27 — |


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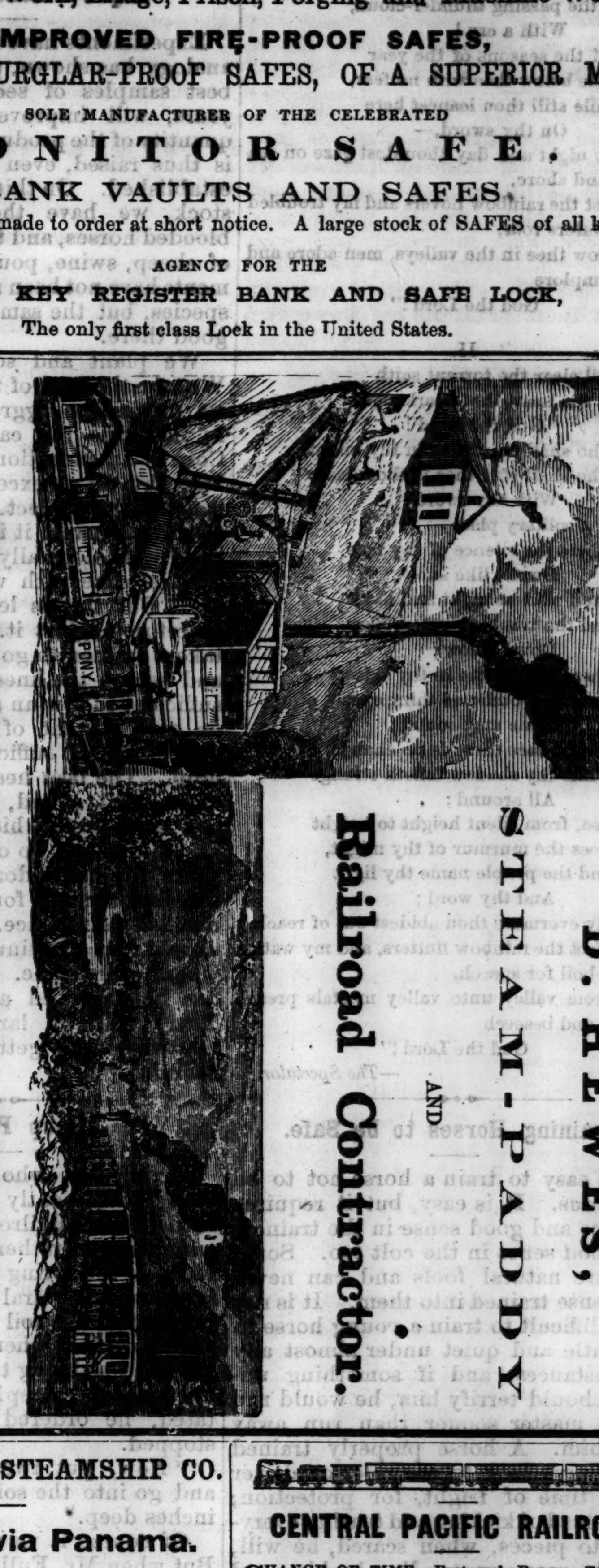


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